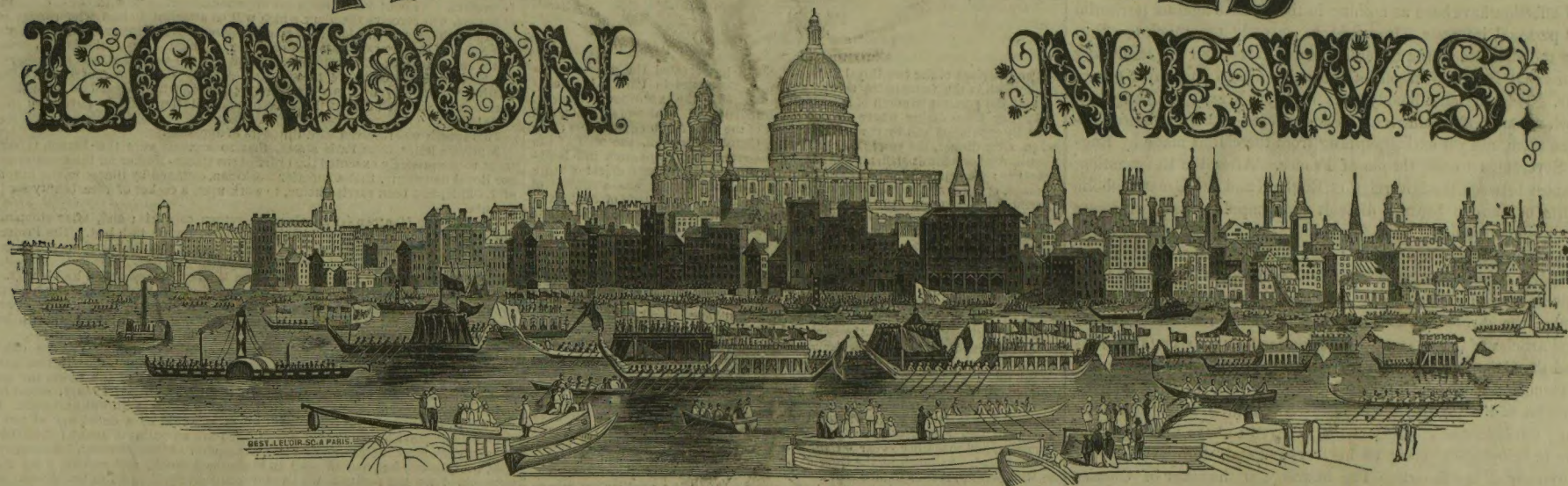


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

## ROYAL ALLIANCES.

**B**YOND all description is the interest taken by French politicians in the marriage of the Queen of Spain. In Paris, say the French journals, all parties wait with "intense interest" the expression of public opinion in England on the marriage of the Queen of Spain. It is painful to think that such intense anxiety should be destined to disappointment; yet, so it must be, when France hears that in England there is no public opinion whatever on the subject. As long as the foreign journals give the question such prominence in their columns, it brings out articles, and speculations, and anticipation of what is and what is not to be; but, to suppose it has, in any manner, taken hold of the public mind here, would be absurd. We doubt if anything so much talked of was ever thought of so little importance. In no part of the Empire could half-a-dozen persons be brought together to discuss this Royal alliance as a question in which England has the remotest interest. A general wish for the prosperity of Spain, for stability to its Government, and personal happiness to the young Sovereign is certainly entertained; but any idea of turning the alliance to the advantage of this country, by supporting this suitor or that, has never been for a moment raised. The day has passed with us when such questions could be made matter of agitation in the minds of men.

The influence of England rests upon far different bases from the intrigues of palaces and the knitting of "family compacts." We have ceased to seek national aggrandisement from such alliances in our own reigning family; how can they affect us when made or broken by others? The steam-engine and the cotton-bale have made the seals and parchments of such treaties useless. Indeed, history confirms our conclusion of the wisdom of renouncing them; perhaps no nation has suffered more than England from the wars and struggles into which such marriages have in former times plunged us. And when we see two countries making more efforts to conclude and bring about a Royal marriage than either of them would think of expending on the material welfare of the people, we cannot help picturing the disappointments they are preparing for themselves. One breath of disaffection sweeping over the surface of popular feeling, will wreck the hopes of the most crafty state pilot who has embarked them in so frail a vessel as these creations of diplomacy. The proudest ship does not govern the storms or sway the currents of the ocean-depth, but is as much their toy as the lightest straw that ever floated on the surface.

The total indifference of the people of England as to the marriage of the Queen of Spain is a curious comment on the continual assertions of the French press, that, as a nation, we are actuated by the most restless and untiring ambition—that we never let pass a single opportunity, however slight, for the aggrandisement of our national influence. Were we what our neighbours paint us, we should be a nation of diplomatists, watching every Royal audience of every European Court with a thrill of apprehension: as to our Governments, they are nothing less than a band of Machiavellis, with more than the Italian's craft, compassing greater than the

Italian's ends; and, however greatly differing with each other, one and the same in all that relates to the power, wealth, and supremacy, of "perfidious Albion." We fear the French journalists give us far too much credit for capacity, in the first place, and for zeal, in the second.

Whether it is from a feeling that we have less need of these compacts and negotiations, certain it is we do not trust to them; our diplomacy is about the worst and most unskilful in Europe. Had our greatness depended upon that alone, we should now be at the bottom of the scale of nations. In this much-agitated question we have done much as we are accustomed to do: we have let the affair take its own course, pretty sure that all our actual relations with Spain could not be affected by it, whichever way it was settled. The only candidate for the Royal hand supposed to be supported by England—a Prince of the House of Coburg—has, it now appears, been positively discountenanced by our Government, and refused any aid and influence. It must surprise the French people to find us so very cool on this matter, when in everything we are held up to them as the arch-plotters of Europe.

The fact is, the policy of England has taken quite a different direction. We have had our full share of the evil and the good of political family alliances, and have found the evil certain, the good very doubtful. The brilliant hopes held out by such contracts have almost invariably been disappointed. A very slight knowledge of the world suffices to prove how frequently the ties of blood and relationship fail to secure peace and amity; but between nations, the hope that they will restrain the impulses of ambition or self-interest is the vainest of vain expectations. History is full of broken alliances, oaths forgotten, treaties violated, and wars be-



"THE DUKE" IN THE WEST.—"GOD BLESS YOU! GOOD BYE. I'D RATHER WALK: BESIDES, I HAVE COMPANY."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



tween the nearest and dearest of human kindred: faith, honour, and affection have been as nothing in the balance against territorial and personal interests. It would be scarcely too much to affirm that the alliances of the Sovereigns of Europe, and the conflicting claims that have grown out of them, have been the curse of nations. The long and bloody wars between France and England, which ruined both countries, and engendered a national hatred between them, not yet extinct, sprang from the claims made by English Sovereigns to the throne of France. After the Reformation, alliances between the Sovereign of England and the Great Catholic Courts of Europe became difficult and impolitic, and, whenever they were entered into, were fatal.

The long negotiations which James I. carried on with the Court of Madrid for a marriage between Prince Charles and a Spanish Princess, roused the fears, and alienated the respect of the English people; the Armada was still fresh in men's recollections: the secret articles of the treaty, which oozed out, as all secrets do, rendered the Commons furious, and embarrassed the whole reign of the successor of Elizabeth. And when, at last, Charles married Henrietta of France, the alliance proved a source of endless mischief; the influence of his Queen is believed to have had no small share in bringing the King to his unhappy end, and overthrowing the dynasty of the Stuarts. The marriage of the sister of Charles to the Elector Palatine, involved England in the Thirty Years' War, that changed the whole German Empire into a desert and a slaughter house, the traces of its devastation remaining to the present day. In more modern times, the Royal alliances from which the best effects were hoped, have proved sources of weakness or disaster. The marriage of Louis XVI. with a daughter of the House of Austria, was considered a triumph of State policy; but it precipitated and embittered the convulsion that destroyed the Monarchy of France. When Napoleon descended to the miserable vanity of allying himself to the old Monarchies of Europe, by marrying a Princess of the same family, he lost half his influence; and so far was he from obtaining the object he had in view by his cruel and unprincipled divorce from Josephine, that Austria proved one of his greatest enemies. The truth is, these alliances are often disliked by the subjects of the "high contracting parties," and frequently prove a source of trouble and weakness instead of strength. At the present moment, the Spanish people are tolerably quiescent as to the marriage of their Queen with a Spanish Prince; but, by the last accounts, it appears that all classes are in a ferment of dissatisfaction at the French alliance with the heir presumptive, which is supposed to be the main negotiation. England has long abandoned the system. Marriages between the Sovereign of this country and the great Courts of Europe are now studiously avoided, and the nation with the widest empire in the world prefers to "ally itself in marriage" with the smallest and least influential of States. We are thus more free to deal with the greater Powers on the footing of equals, untrammelled by considerations of "compacts" and relationships. Indeed, had such things been absolutely essential to the well-being of a State, Holland would never have risen, nor America existed; for to Federations and Commonwealths these particular negotiations are things altogether unknown.

#### "THE DUKE" IN THE WEST.

A CHARACTERISTIC incident in the recent visit of his Grace the Duke of Wellington to Plymouth, will be found illustrated in the preceding page. It is trifling, indeed, in comparison with the exploits and great events of the Duke's long and glorious career, which have been commemorated by the engraver's art—to decorate thousands of dwellings throughout the British Empire. Still, the incident we have here pictured well bespeaks that simplicity of character which has won for the Duke a large portion of the public esteem in his later life; and we are persuaded that our readers will rightly appreciate this illustrated reminiscence. We quote these details chiefly from the *Plymouth Herald*:

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived at Plymouth, on an official visit, on Friday evening, the 28th ult. He left London on Friday morning by the express train, his carriage having been sent off by an earlier train; and proceeded to Teignmouth by rail. On his arrival at the terminus, intimation having been given through the means of the electric telegraph of his approach, the gallant Duke was received with loud cheers from a great number of persons who had assembled round the station at Teignmouth. Post-horses were obtained, and he set off in his carriage for Plymouth. On coming to Ivybridge, a delay was experienced from the horses not being ready, when his Grace walked on, preferring a walk to waiting at the hotel. Having got some distance, he was overtaken by the *Tally-ho* coach, the coachman of which, Harcastle, invited the Duke to ride. "No, I thank you," said the Duke, "I am waiting for my carriage." Guard: "It will be delayed some time, your Grace, as they cannot get horses: we can carry you on very well." The Duke replied, "Oh, thank you, never mind, they'll get horses to take me on. God bless you; good bye. I'd rather walk; besides, I have company," which consisted of a farmer and two "navvies," with whom his Grace was in conversation, they, of course, being ignorant of his exalted rank. With this intimation, the coachman touched his hat, which the Duke returned; he left his Grace to pursue his walk, and took his station on the *Tally-ho*, which proceeded on its journey.

Another incident of the Visit may be added. On Saturday, the Mayor of Plymouth, Mr. B. Parham, summoned a meeting of the members of the Town Council, who unanimously resolved to present an Address to the Duke, provided it were agreeable to his Grace. Messrs. G. W. Soltan and N. Lockyer, the members of the Corporation who waited on the Duke to ascertain his wishes, were, however, courteously informed that he must decline the proposed compliment, but that the reception of an Address would have been highly gratifying to his Grace if his time had permitted. Subsequently his Grace wrote a letter to the Mayor, of which the following is a copy:—"Plymouth, August 29, 1846 (at night). Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to the Mayor of Plymouth. He has been much flattered by the declaration of the Mayor and Corporation to present him an Address. Having been out on horseback all the morning, he was changing his clothes when the deputation reached the Royal Hotel to announce that his worship intended thus to honour the Duke, and he regrets that, being under the necessity of returning to London to-morrow morning, he cannot have the satisfaction of receiving in person the record intended for him.—The worshipful the Mayor of Plymouth."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GUERNSEY.—The Royal Court of Guernsey has ordered that a block of granite shall be inserted in the pier wall, opposite the place of her Majesty's debarkation, with the following inscription:—

"HERE HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,  
ACCOMPANIED BY HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, HER CONSORT,  
LANDED ON THE 24TH AUGUST, 1846."

SINGULAR BEQUESTS.—The will of Mary Anne Johnson, late of Well-walk, Hampstead, spinster, who died on the 6th ult., passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 1st instant. The personal estate of the testatrix is sworn under £25,000. The will contains the following bequests:—"I give to my black dog Carlo an annuity of £30 a year during the dog's life, to be paid half-yearly. Unto each of the cats, Blacky, Jenny, and Tom, I give an annuity of £10 a year for the three cats, to be paid half-yearly. Margaret Potson and Harriet Holly, my will the authorities at the Legacy Duty Office do? As it respects 'Legacy Duty,' the legatees are certainly 'strangers in blood' to the deceased, and in that capacity are liable to a duty of 10 per cent. on the value of their life interest; but the Legacy Duty Act, on the other hand, says nothing about duty payable on legacies bequeathed to dogs and cats."

WILL (P. Mas. Fry).—The late Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, wife of Joseph Fry, Esq., of Upton, Essex, enjoyed a life interest over certain trust property, under the respective wills of her sisters, Priscilla Gurney and Rachel Gurney, with a power of disposition over the same, by deed, will, or otherwise, and of which there was remaining unappropriated, and at her disposal, a sum of £11,000; this she has directed to be applied for the benefit of her family, in the following manner:—"The interest of £6000 to her husband for life, and afterwards the principal to be divided equally amongst her children. To her daughter Katharine Fry, who has always lived with her, but to whom no provision has hitherto been made, she leaves the interest of £4000 and £2000 on her marriage, and the remaining £1000 to her son Daniel Henry Fry. The bequests are entirely confined to the trusts under which she was empowered by the deeds of disposition. She executed her will in 1840, appointing her sons, John Gurney Fry and Joseph Fry, Jun., Esqs., executors, to whom special letters of administration with the will was granted, the husband consenting. She was in her 60th year.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The marriage of the two Royal Sisters of Spain has created the greatest sensation both in the fashionable as well as diplomatic circles in Paris. It is considered the greatest triumph of French diplomacy, since the expedition to Ancona. Yesterday I was dining where there were Marshals and Ministers of State, and men, by reputation and by power, the objects of the greatest obsequiousness; but when, after dinner, the young and handsome Countess Bresson, the wife of the French Ambassador at Madrid, came in, all the grandes present sunk into insignificance: a conqueror, after a hard-fought battle, could not be the object of more homage, or appear with greater triumph. To the ladies there was a subject of paramount importance—the decision of the costumes for the Queen of Spain and her sister; for the young Countess has the superintendence of the momentous choice of the two *trousseaux*, and *corbeilles de mariage*. By this marriage, another young and handsome Princess will be added to the Court circle. Such a galaxy of Royal beauties, and so richly endowed, no other Court in Europe can present; and their young Consorts are the handsomest Princes in Europe—the new bridegroom, the Duke de Montpensier, is not the least remarkable. All rival Governments have wisely dissimbled their indignation at this stroke of French policy, which has come upon them totally unexpected, like a thunder-clap in a summer's sky; however, the secret of this success of the French Cabinet is easily explained. It was Donna Carlotta, the mother of Don Francisco de Assis, the Queen Isabella's bridegroom, who first suggested to Queen Christina to work on the mind of Ferdinand VII., whose dissolution was then approaching, to drive him to change the organic Salic Law, and transfer the Crown to his daughter. When her scheming had succeeded, Donna Carlotta claimed too large a share of power as her reward, and the Princesses quarrelled; but when, in her turn, the mother of Don Francisco felt the hand of death upon her, she sent for Queen Christina, and made her swear on the Gospel, no one but her son should marry Queen Isabel. So much for the Queen's marriage. As regards that of the Duke de Montpensier, it is explained still more easily—by the wish of Queen Christina, and Munoz her husband, to come to Paris, the abode of their predilection, where their amours and their marriage have been legitimated. She must leave Spain and her daughter to their own guidance, on the marriage of the latter; and Donna Luisa marrying another Prince, she would be ill received at the Tuilleries. Now she is coming herself, to present her young and lovely daughter at the French Court.

It is only within the circle of the Court, thus adorned by the youngest, most beautiful, and the most richly endowed Princesses of the globe, over whom presides that most virtuous lady Queen Amelia, that there still exists anything that can be called society in Paris, in the old French meaning of the term. Elsewhere society is so mixed, that all prudent persons only venture in it as they do in a promiscuous crowd. There is no criterion of rank and no criterion of respectability. Any one, according to the new French law, may assume a title, which many persons of real substance and character do not blush to do; whilst of course all the "would-be's" and sharpers do not hesitate to follow the example. The only indispensable condition of admission to society is the possession of fortune, of which the reality appears less essential than the external appearance; and any man who can dine sumptuously at the Café de Paris for a time, whilst he drives a brilliant equipage, and goes to the races with his curriole and outriders, can pick up acquaintance with the brilliant incantations beaux of Paris, and get introduced. To this add that there are no leaders of fashion; and that Madame Aguado, the richest lady of finance, and the Duchesse de Montmorency, the first in rank, are on a level with all the rich *parvenus*, and their society the same and promiscuous in its habits. I have laid the more stress upon this subject, as this week two young sharpers of good education have been taken to prison, whose story is a very good lesson to our English visitors. One of them passed himself off as a Count; the other, his equal, acted as his valet: they had drawn lots to decide the parts each was to assume. By the means I have pointed out, they managed to mix in the best society; and if they had not pushed their swindling to an outrageous extent, they would still circulate in Paris—the handsome *soi-disant* Count, in his splendid equipage, dressed in the first style of fashion—the object of general admiration. Although they are imprisoned, they have already managed to swindle some English people, and destroy the domestic peace of others.

The sale of the *Constitutionnel* to M. Mosselman has met with great obstacles in the settlement of details, and is not yet achieved. In the meantime, it has drawn the attention of the public to the state of the Parisian press; and it is proved that all the journals—if you set aside the *subventions* some received, and the political influence and "fleshpots of Egypt" enjoyed by the others—are in a state where it is doubtful whether they can pay their expenses. Those that enjoy a circulation of twenty to twenty-five thousand numbers, are indebted for this vogue to the *Roman feuilletonistes*; and if Dumas or Eugene Sue remove from one journal to another, he takes with him fifteen thousand subscribers. In the meanwhile, the *Roman feuilleton* has totally extinguished literature; and it has now been found that the utmost number of copies of a new novel, from the first of writers, which can now be sold, is 700. The circulating libraries cut out the novels from the newspapers, and circulate them amongst their customers, to the exclusion of other volumes. The only literary trade that flourishes out of the pale of the newspapers, is that of the dramatist. Each time a *vandeville* is performed, the manager pays ten per cent. to the author on the profits: even when performed in villages and in barns, the playwright derives two or three francs profit. At the Académie de Musique, the director pays a hundred francs per act of a grand opera every night it is performed; and as lyrical dramas are in general in five acts, authors thus get £20 a night. A society is established, with agents all over France, for the collection of these dues, deriving, for their pay, two per cent. on the amount collected; and even secondary vandevilles, totally unknown to fame, receive thus from a thousand to two thousand pounds a year for dues derived from their humble productions.

##### FRANCE.

The French Chambers have been prorogued by Royal ordinance. The following is the reply of the King to the address presented to him by the Chamber of Deputies:—

"Gentlemen Deputies—I gratefully receive this new proof of the sentiments which animate you. It is a valuable pledge of the continuance of that happy accord between all the Powers of the State which is at once the guarantee of our liberties, and that of the repose and prosperity of France. I am much affected by the wishes you have expressed in favour of my family and myself. Having devoted ourselves from our earliest youth to the service of our country, the sweetest recompense of our devotedness is to have well deserved of France, and obtained from the nation that affection and confidence of which you have just given me so affecting an assurance."

The banquet given to Mr. Cobden by the Free-Traders of Bordeaux, took place on the 1st inst., in the Salle Franklin, which was fitted up for the occasion with great taste and elegance. At seven o'clock upwards of 300 guests took their seats at the tables. The chair was taken by M. Duffour-Dubergier, having on his right hand the guest of the evening, Mr. Cobden. At the same table were seated Baron Sers, Peer of France and Prefect of the Gironde; M. Roulet, First President of the Cour Royale; M. Dosquet, Secretary-General of the Prefecture; and M. Durin, one of the Vice-Presidents of the *Société des Libres-Echangistes*. The galleries were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, and the whole *salle* presented a most striking and animated scene.

The health of Mr. Cobden having been proposed, was received enthusiastically; and the hon. gentleman, in reply, said he seemed to breathe a freer air in that atmosphere of freedom of commerce—in the midst of men participating in his commercial creed, the soul appeared to dilate, and man's energy to acquire a new vigour. Free-Trade was a principle of expansion; whilst, on the other hand, Monopoly was an attempt to confine within narrow limits the energy of men, and subject them to make superfluous efforts, in order to acquire the ease and the comforts of life. "If," continued the hon. gentleman, "I wanted to express in two words the tendency of these two opposing principles, I should say that Free-Trade is association, and that Monopoly is competition. There is an argument now much used in France to which I must refer. It is said that the English Free-Traders maintained Protection as long as it was necessary to them, and now abandoned it when they found it advantageous to do without it. To that I reply, that in England we have made the application of our principles to that article of our produce which had most to apprehend from a foreign competition—namely, corn. Let me be permitted to affirm that these persons are completely mistaken if they believe our good friends of the Protectionist school in England abandoned their principles for such a motive. Far from that, they are Protectionist to the very marrow, and they continue bravely to maintain that our country will be ruined if the good old *régime* of Protection does not return. I have, perhaps, some right to speak in the name of the Free-Traders with some authority, and I can declare, that, far from thinking that commercial restrictions have ever been necessary to England, we are convinced that they have always been prejudicial to her. We do not admit that our manufactures, our agriculture, and merchant shipping ever reaped any advantage from what is called Protection. Nay, we believe that they would have been more flourishing without it. But, to destroy every suspicion which may have arisen relative to any pretended *arrière-pensée* attributed to our Free-Traders, I shall be more explicit. Let it be known that their conscientious opinion is, that at no time, under any circumstances, can a nation become enriched by the interference of its Government by means of restrictive laws. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we apply this maxim without reserve to every country, to every circumstance, and to every age. Whatever may be the condition of a country, we maintain that Free-Trade is better than restriction. Show me any point on the surface of the globe, whether it be of a fertility as unlimited as that of Egypt, or a barren rock like Malta—let it be placed under the tropical sun, or near the polar—I think I can demonstrate that it is the interest of the inhabitants to keep up the most unrestricted communications with their brethren spread over the earth. But has not this verity been already demonstrated by all great political writers—by Adam Smith in England, Say in France, Storch in Russia, and other eminent writers in Italy, Spain, and Switzerland? Have they not all agreed in declaring that Free-Trade is equally applicable to all countries, all climates, all races, all Governments? I have also to remark that, on another point, the range and importance of the English agitation have been falsely appreciated. The Repeal of the Corn-Laws has been represented by some persons as the sole aim of the League. That is not the case. I have one hundred times publicly declared, in the course of our agitation, that we were driving at the Repeal of the Corn-Laws as a means to attain a more general and more elevated end—that we considered those laws as the keystone of the arch of monopoly, and that, when once it was torn down, the whole edifice must fall to the ground. A month had not elapsed after our triumph, when our predictions began to be realised by the abolition of the Sugar Duties; and I do not fear to say that I consider this second triumph as more important than the first, regarded for its moral and social consequences, for it involves a complete revolution in our colonial sys-

tem." The honourable gentleman concluded a brilliant speech in these words:—"Gentlemen, I cannot doubt that, in France, Free-Trade will find worthy interpreters. Without doubt, some one of your eminent men with the eagle glance of genius, will perceive the glory which will be attached to him who carries out such principles, and will join his name to the noblest revolution of modern times. The spirit of the age calls nations to a fraternal union. Physical sciences, steamboats, railways, post-office reform, are preparing the way for it, and it is reserved for Free-Trade to complete the fusion. Already the banner of Free-Trade is floating victoriously over my own country, and, with the aid of Providence, nations will pass it on from hand to hand until the world is enveloped in its folds!"

This speech was received with thunders of applause.

A private letter from Paris states, that so anxious were the French Government to see properly executed the order of the Queen-Mother for the *trousseau* of her Royal daughters, that a superior workman, confined by illness in the hospital of La Pitié, had been carried home, to work upon a casket of rare beauty for the Infanta.

The Duke de Montpensier is about to return to Paris; and, after stopping a few days in that capital, he will leave for Madrid on the 18th inst. The Prince is to be accompanied to Spain by the Duke de Nemours. Preparations are already in progress at the Tuilleries for their journey.

General Narvaez left Paris for Madrid on Monday, accompanied by his wife. The *Epique* states that a petition presented to the King from Joseph Henri, praying for a commutation of the sentence pronounced by the Court of Peers, having been referred to the Council of Ministers, it was determined, after a long consultation, that the sentence should be carried into effect.

The result of the harvest in France causes considerable anxiety. The official returns of the crops had not yet been received from all the departments, but it was already ascertained that, in those situated to the south of the Loire, the harvest, generally speaking, had failed. In the other parts of France, wheat had been rather abundant in produce, and the quality of the grain was excellent. On the whole, however, it was calculated that there would be a deficiency of ten or twelve days' provisions, and that it would require an outlay of about 150,000,000fr. to supply the wheat necessary for the consumption of the country. Barley, rye, oats, peas, beans, &c., had afforded an inadequate stock, and serious fears were entertained for the potatoes, which were extensively diseased in twenty-two departments.

##### SPAIN.

The announcement of the intended marriage of the Queen of Spain has created very great excitement at Madrid. The news of Queen Isabella's marriage with her cousin the Infant Don Francisco has been received by all parties in a manner that leaves no doubt on the fact of the marriage being satisfactory to the great majority of the nation. Papers of all shades of opinion, and representing all parties excepting the ultra-Carlists, express their unreserved joy at a solution of this difficult question in a manner that unites the great body of the people in its favour. Even the Carlist papers, though evidently annoyed that the great hope of their party, the Count de Montemolin, should be thrown over, speak in terms of moderation, which shows that they feel the necessity of subscribing to the national will.

On the other hand, the intended marriage of the Queen's sister with the Duke de Montpensier, has elicited very angry discussions. The papers are entirely occupied with it. The *Tiempo*, which is considered the organ of the Moderate opposition, is as opposed to the project as the *Clamor Público* itself and the other papers of the Progressista party. The *Heraldo*, which is the leading journal of Madrid, most warmly supports the intended union. The *Espanol*, in an article which report says has thrown the capital into a flutter, declares that the marriage cannot take place at all.

The opposition is not confined to the Progressista party alone. The Carlists have declared that they will join the Progressista party in the most strenuous opposition to this marriage. There is even a large branch of the Moderado party who have expressed their dissatisfaction at the French connection. It is believed that in the Cortes, which is to meet on the 14th of September, a fierce opposition will be made to this marriage.

M. Isturitz has resigned his post as Prime Minister, and goes to London as Ambassador, in the place of the Duke de Sotomayor, who is recalled. Further changes in the Ministry are expected.

The successor of M. Isturitz is not yet known, but it is supposed that General Narvaez will be appointed. General Narvaez was daily expected in Madrid. He goes back at the request of the French Government.

The *Heraldo* says that "the marriage of the Infanta, as well as that of the Queen, will take place on the 10th of October next, the Queen's birth-day (when she will be sixteen), and that the Infanta will leave immediately afterwards for Paris, where she will reside with her august husband." The French papers, however, assert that the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta Donna Louisa, will be solemnised on the 24th instant.

A letter from Madrid of the 3d inst., says: "A note, which may be considered in the light of a protest, was sent in yesterday by Mr. Bulwer to Senor Isturitz on the subject of the Infanta's marriage with the Duke de Montpensier. The substance of the note is believed, on good authority, to be as follows:—Mr. Bulwer expresses his astonishment at receiving official intelligence from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the marriage of her Majesty with the Infanta Don Francisco de Assis was to take place simultaneously with that of her sister the Infanta Luisa Fernanda with a son of the King of the French. By the laws of Spain and its Constitution, such a marriage as the latter mentioned could not in any sense be considered as a private event, only affecting the individuals most interested. It was an event of European importance; in fact, one of the most important that has taken place in Europe for some time. He regretted to be obliged to express his fears that the marriage of her Majesty's sister with the Duke de Montpensier would be likely to endanger the relations of amity which had so long subsisted between Spain and those Governments who had done most to preserve the honour, nationality, and independence of this country. Mr. Bulwer is said to have received a private communication from Isturitz, the purport of which has not as yet transpired. It will be necessary to observe that Mr. Bulwer has acted entirely on his own responsibility, as it would appear, in communicating the above mentioned."

##### PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon, which are to the 30th ult., inform us that the Government had at length brought forward its important financial measures for the restoration of public credit. The Royal decree ordaining those measures sets out by stating that a vast deficit on the last estimates exists; that the imposition of new taxes on the industry of the country is impracticable; that reductions and augmentation of the Income-tax to the extent of 2209 contos, to enable the Government to keep faith with the public creditor, must take place. The measures for this object are the imposition of a new decima tax on all salaries of officers of the State, military and civil, for one year, so that such salaries will henceforth be subject to two decimas, the imposition of two decimas (or 20 per cent) on the interest of the debt, foreign and domestic, with some extension of the time for its imposition for the same term in the case of converted bonds; and some reduction to be made in the civil list, but to an amount little in accordance with the necessities of the times and the embarrassments of the nation. It will be seen by this outline that the bondholders have been sacrificed. A Miguelite disturbance had taken place near Braga, but was immediately quelled, according to the official paper the *Diario*. Government have collected a large military force in the province of Minho, of which Conde das Antas, lately Military Commandant of Lisbon, had been appointed Commander-in-Chief, as also of all the troops in the northern provinces.

##### THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA.

It appears by a letter from Madeira, dated August 17, that the religious agitation which has been carried on in that island for some years, has at length led to the commission of the most serious outrages on British persons and property. On Sunday, August 2, a body of Portuguese subjects being assembled for religious purposes in the house of Miss Rutherford, a crowd collected and demanded that the countrymen (the Calvinists) should be given up to them. This, of course, was refused; the mob maintained their position, and at length, at eleven o'clock at night, broke into the house, searched it thoroughly, and, having found the countrymen in the kitchen, violently assaulted them. At this moment the police and soldiery appeared, and at once dispersed the rioters, taking several of them into custody. These men were, however, discharged from confinement the next morning, on the pretext that no one had appeared to make a complaint against them.

During the following week, it became generally known that more serious attacks on British residences were meditated; and on Sunday, August 9, at midday, a crowd collected round Dr. Kalley's house. The Governor, the Administrator do Conselho, and the British Consul, were on the spot with a guard of soldiers, but no opposition appears to have been offered to the entrance of the rioters, who, having searched the house in vain for Dr. Kalley, proceeded to burn and destroy his books, prints, medicines, &c. Dr. Kalley, who had been much alarmed during the previous night by various occurrences, had left the house at three a.m., and was, during the early part of these disturbances, concealed in the house of a friend; but, on the arrival of the Royal mail steamer in the Bay, escaped to it disguised as a female. The mob having missed their prey, threatened to search the British Consulate, but desisted from this on the Consul consenting to go off in his boat at their head, and show them that Dr. Kalley was actually on board the steamer. That gentleman was shortly joined by his family, and proceeded in the ship to the West Indies. Numerous other British families have been threatened. The Misses Rutherford, Dr. Miller, and Mr. Tate, with their families, are living on board a British vessel in the Bay, the Consul having declined to answer for their safety, even in his own house. Mr. Dyster and Mrs. Freeman and families are living at the Consulate.

A letter, numerously signed, has been presented to the Consul, requesting him to apply for a British man-of-war to protect British persons and property in the island during the present state of anarchy and avowed powerlessness of the Local Government.

##### INDIA.

A special Overland Mail arrived on Thursday with letters and papers from Bombay to the 5th of August. The occasion of this unlooked-for arrival appears to have been the despatch for England of a special steamer with Sir George Arthur, (the state of whose health rendered his immediate return home imperative) and his family. As might have been expected, other parties availed themselves of the opportunity to return home. The news from Calcutta, which is of no political interest, comes down to the 18th of July. From China we have no dates later than were brought by the last mail. The brief interval which has elapsed since the last advices from India does not supply any intelligence of importance, unless the fact that a rain of fourteen days' duration at Bombay, at precisely the season when it was most likely to be useful, may be so considered.

The chief political news is, that the spirit of dissatisfaction with the Government at Lahore, of the Queen Mother, and of Wuzer Lail Singh, threatens to explode in acts of violence. The notorious fanatics, called the Akhalees, were



collecting in the neighbourhood of that capital, and fears were entertained of their commencing a bloody struggle.

The Arabs, it appears, made an attack on some of the grounds near Aden on the 10th of last month, but were gallantly repulsed, with a loss of seven killed, and a considerable number wounded.

Scinde continues tolerably quiet, but much sickness, of a very malignant type, seems to exist all over the country. Cholera has quitted the army at Kurrachee, but lingers among the population of the town.

A letter from Bombay of the 5th of August, calculates that betwixt the 14th and 30th of June, ten thousand human beings were cut off by cholera at Kurrachee. It has since then been fleeing up the river, and is at present making fearful havoc in the city of Hyderabad. Our troops appear, hitherto, to have escaped.

Sir Charles Napier, who has gained golden opinions by his kindness to the sufferers, has ordered the old walls of Kurrachee to be demolished, and the town to be improved. His nephew and Secretary, Capt. John Napier, of H.M. 62d Regiment, has fallen a victim to the relentless malady; he is much regretted. The only officer who died at Hyderabad was Lieutenant A. D. Campbell, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry. Fever had abated at Sukkur. Her Majesty's 17th Regiment, which had suffered much there, were stated to be about to come to the coast, in order to embark either for the Cape of Good Hope or for England.

Amongst the recent deaths in India, that of Meer Sohdar, an ex-Ameer, must be mentioned. He had passed almost the last thirty years of his life in bed, as a cripple. The old intrigues respecting Scinde are still at work, and every means are used to mislead the British people in this matter.

The Governor-General and Lord Gough continued at Simla, whither all the politicals on the north-west had been summoned to a consultation—of what nature had not transpired. Messrs. Lawrence and Greathed, and Majors Lawrence, Mackeson, and Mills, were at the hills with Lord Hardinge at the date of latest advices, and were not to disperse till the end of July.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

On Wednesday afternoon, the preliminary business of the Association commenced with a very numerous attendance of members of the General Committee, which was held at the Guildhall, Southampton. The chair was taken by Sir John Herschel, Bart., the President of the last meeting at Cambridge, who was supported by Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, F.R.S., the President elect; the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Hardwicke, Sir John Richardson, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Armagh; Colonel Sabine; Dr. Lee, F.R.S.; Major Shadwell Clarke, G. B. Greenough, Esq., F.R.S.; Professor Baden Powell, the Mayor of Southampton, and many of the leading members.

Colonel Sabine read the Report of the Council, which commenced by referring to the success which the representations of the magnetical Congress held at Cambridge last year, and which, pursuant to the resolutions at the general meeting held there, had been submitted to Sir Robert Peel by the Presidents of the British Association and the Royal Society, had met with. Through their interference, the observations at Greenwich were to be continued, as were those of the Cape of Good Hope, Bombay, Madras, and Paramatta. At Van Diemen's Land, St. Helena, and Toronto, they were to be continued until 1841, whilst the magnetical survey of India was to be continued by the East India Company, and Lieutenant Moore would resume the prosecution of those for which he had long been employed in the Hudson's Bay district. From representations which had been warmly seconded by the Earl of Aberdeen, whilst Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, magnetical and meteorological observations were being prosecuted with activity in Russia, Prussia, Austria, Belgium, and Spain, by the means of their respective Governments. The plan which they had adopted of offering premiums for improvements in registering apparatus had worked well, and the Council of the Royal Society had appropriated £50 to Mr. Rona, of Kew, to that purpose. The recommendation for the discontinuance of the observatory at Kew, which had passed at the last meeting, at Cambridge, had received the serious consideration of the council, who had appointed a committee for the purpose. After a long and careful inquiry into all its details, they had decided that it should be maintained in its present state of efficiency, on the grounds that it gave to the Association a local habitation for the deposit of its books, manuscripts, and instruments; that it afforded opportunities to the members for making interesting physical investigations, and which otherwise they would not be possessed of; that it was almost the first instance of her Majesty's patronage to science, and which, if given up, such an opportunity could not be recovered, and that it had given a great impetus to meteorological and magnetical investigations, the effect of which was shown by its observations being repeated by the Greenwich Observatory. The report concluded by stating, that invitations for holding the next meeting for 1847 had been received from Oxford, Norwich, and Swansea, and that the town of Cheltenham had withdrawn that which they gave last year.

The reception of the Report was moved by the Marquis of Northampton, and seconded by the Mayor of Southampton, and carried unanimously. Mr. John Taylor, the Treasurer, next read the accounts. The total receipts of the past year were £2509 0s. 2d., of which £407 was from annual tickets, £172 from life tickets, £64 from book compositions, £225 14s. 6d. from dividends, £956 15s. from the sale of stock, &c. The items of expenditure were considerable, and there was a debt due to the Treasurer of £125 3s. 1d. The disbursements for scientific purposes in the past year were, for completing the catalogue of the stars, £211 15s.; the publication of the researches of fossil fishes in the London clay, £100; the inquiries into different varieties of the human race, £7 3s. 3d.; for the Gaussian constants of 1839, £50; the expenses of the Kew Observatory, £146 16s. 7d.; experiments on the strength of materials, £60; researches on asphyxia, £66; the vitality of seeds, £10 5s.; the marine zoology of Cornwall, £20, &c.

The President stated that, on account of the occasion of the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, he would propose his election as an honorary member. This was seconded by the Marquis of Northampton, and carried by acclamation; and thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

The proceedings in the sections were very flat on Thursday, as a proof of which it may be stated that in Section F (Statistics), at the hour of meeting, the audience consisted of two persons only. Prince Albert attended the first general meeting of the Society, held in the Victoria Assembly Room in the evening, when a very interesting inaugural address was made by Sir R. Murchison upon the progress of science under the auspices of the Association. Sir R. Murchison succeeds Sir J. Herschel as President. Lord Palmerston also addressed the assembly upon the advantages of the Association.

**THUNDER-STORM IN YORKSHIRE.**—Leeds and the greater part of the West Riding of Yorkshire were visited by a tremendous storm on Monday afternoon last. Rain for a short time fell in torrents, accompanied by vivid lightning and loud claps of thunder, which followed each other in rapid succession. The storm approached from the south, and crossed the country in a south-easterly direction. As it was but of short duration, less damage was done than might have been expected from its fury. Harvest operations, where carrying on, were stopped for the day, and, in some few instances, considerable damage has been done to the second crops of hay, which are in the course of being obtained pretty generally throughout the county, and on the old meadow lands as well as on those of "seeds" or clover. A poor woman, who had just returned from attending a funeral, and was in the act of undressing herself in her own house, near Pudsey, about four miles from Leeds, was struck by the electric fluid, and killed on the spot.

**DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT MIDDLETHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE.**—A melancholy accident occurred at this retired watering-place on Monday afternoon. Mr. Rogers, the master of a very respectable boarding-school at Louth, brought his boys (in number between 40 and 50) to Middlethorpe, for the purpose of giving them a holiday, and, up to four o'clock in the afternoon, they were in high spirits, playing at cricket and other manly games. About that hour several of the boys proceeded to bathe in the sea, and five of them got out of their depth, and were overtaken by the tide. Of these five, two were saved by the exertions of Mr. Rogers, who, at the risk of his own life, rushed into the sea, but the three remaining were drowned. The unfortunate sufferers are children of respectable parents belonging to that part of the county, of the names of Mackender, Guinness, and Wakelin, and were of the respective ages of 17, 16, and 15. The latter is represented as being the only child of very fond parents. The bodies were found at eleven o'clock on Monday night, very near the spot where the accident happened.

**THE BERWICK BANK ROBBERY.**—The proceedings before the magistrates in reference to this affair terminated on Friday (last week), when Mrs. Thompson was committed for trial on a charge of felony at the Berwick October sessions. Bail to the amount of £2000 was taken for Mrs. Thompson's appearance at the sessions; and, as she had only been under surveillance in her own house up to the period of bail being entered into, she can hardly be said to have been in custody. The charge was preferred by Mr. Burdis, the Bank Director, and the magistrates, it is understood, had some doubt as to whether any offence in law was made out by the evidence. Mr. Thompson, the husband of the lady, was accepted as bail in the amount of £1000, and the Rev. Mr. Witham, and Mr. David Macbeath, merchant, in £500 each. Throughout the investigation Mrs. Thompson, though much agitated, conducted herself with remarkable firmness.

**ENGLISH TASTE AND SCIENCE.**—Dr. Ferguson, in the *Pharmaceutical Times* of Saturday, says:—"I have been desirous for some time of expressing my feelings relative to an absurdity, under the garb of science, which disfigures an otherwise passable monument of art in this city. I allude to the lightning conductor which transfixes the bronze effigy of the Duke of York. Now, as the statue is all bronze, I should like to know what can be the use of that ugly pointed iron rod which projects through the head of his Royal Highness like the spit through a dressed turkey? Surely, if a metallic communication be established between the statue itself and the ground, so unsightly an addition must be unnecessary. Our works of art, on account of their architectural blunders, are already the laughing-stock of foreigners. We cannot desire any adjunct of false philosophy to add another eye-sore to our list."

**AWFUL INSTANCES OF SUDDEN DEATH.**—Mr. W. Carter, on Wednesday, held two inquests on the bodies of persons whose deaths were awfully sudden. The first was at the George and Dragon, High-street, Vauxhall, respecting the death of Miss Cowper, aged 42, a single lady, lately residing at No. 9, New Bridge-street, in that neighbourhood. It appeared that on Sunday last whilst the deceased was in the act of dressing for dinner, one of the vessels near the heart gave way, and she died almost instantaneously. The second inquest was on the body of Abraham Monk, who had been residing at 11, Pleasant-place, Kennington Oval. The inquiry took place at the Clayton Arms, and the evidence proved that, whilst the deceased was driving one of the Kennington omnibuses, he was taken unwell. He returned to his home, and a medical gentleman was sent for, but the deceased died in the space of two hours afterwards. Verdict, in each case, "Natural death."

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

The Spanish Marriage is now the great theme of European small talk. One would think that the throne of that land of perpetual revolutions, *pronunciamentos*, civil wars, insurrections, and massacres, was no very enviable seat; yet intrigue is as busy to secure it, or even to acquire a contingent remainder in it, as if the Peninsula were the chosen region of halcyon tranquillity. Louis Philippe manoeuvres as eagerly to win for a Prince of his House the chance of a Spanish sceptre, as Louis XIV. did about a century and a half ago. Swift's and Arbuthnot's jokes about old Louis Baboon's schemes against Lord Strutt's inheritance might be quoted, as if written for the present moment.

The other news from the Peninsula is the pleasing intelligence to Portuguese fundholders of their interest being taxed twenty per cent. Loud and dire are the groans at this clipping of the per-centages.

"The Bulls and the Bears all fall a sobbing  
At the Lisbon Government's taking to robbing."

But, as has been well remarked, when will English speculators learn the folly of trusting foreign Principalities, ay, or Republics either?

We subjoin some very pithy and profitable

## "ADVICE TO CAPITALISTS."

East, North, South, and West! for investments you may roam,  
But if you look for payment, there is no place like Home.  
The Consols may sound humble, and a little they may fall;  
But what's the use of Foreign Funds, that never pay at all?  
Home, sweet Home!  
Keep your cash at Home—  
There is no place like Home, there is no place like Home!

They are taxing off the interest on coupons Lusitanian;  
I don't like your Mexican, nor yet your Pennsylvanian:  
The Spaniard says he cannot pay, the Yankee says he won't;  
And as for South Americans, I only know they don't.  
Home, sweet Home!  
Keep your cash at Home—  
There is no place like Home, there is no place like Home!

Your speculator's splendour tries to dazzle me in vain;  
Oh, give me my sum in the Three per Cents, again—  
The Bank Clerk that answered half-yearly to my call;  
And oh, buy back my Foreign Stock, the dearest of all!  
Home, sweet home!  
Keep your cash at Home—  
There is no place like Home, there's no Market like the Home!

Canning's South American "New World" is not exactly redressing the balance of the Old, as that statesman designed it to do; but it is furnishing employment for the arms of the two most powerful States of the Antique Hemisphere, near Monte Video. England and France are sending their steamers and marines to frighten away a terrible monster called Rosas from besieging that city. If all we hear of Rosas be true, he must be an unexampled specimen of atrocity; yet his countrymen seem to like and wish to retain him. Indeed, the Argentine Republic of which he is the chief might address England, that attacks her ruler, in Martial's well-known line—

A te vexatas malo tenere Rosas.

At home, Science is the order of the day. Those peripatetic philosophers who make up the British Association for the Advancement of Science, have this year chosen Southampton as the centre for the gathering of the sages. We admire their taste. Indeed it would be difficult to choose a pleasanter trip for an autumn week's holiday, than the Hampshire coast now offers. There is the Southampton river, with its water just rippled enough for a gentle sail, but not rough enough to discompoise unpractised mariners. There is Netley Abbey, with its romantic ruins, and the New Forest, with its pleasant rides, all easily accessible. And for bolder adventurers there is the Isle of Wight, with its thousand beauties to explore. Of course all this is independent of the intellectual treats which the sections of the Association itself are to provide. But to do its members justice, they have always shown great skill in combining the "Utile" with the "Dulce." The gravest of its professors have betrayed no scorn of the concert or the ball-room. "The feast of reason and the flow of soul" have never been found incompatible with somewhat more earthly banquetings; and the sagacious explorers of the realms of science have been the merriest on the excursion parties that have been planned at previous meetings near Cambridge, York, and elsewhere.

There is a glorious programme for this year's meeting, but there are somewhat ominous hints of a falling off in funds. We regret to hear this; and being resolved to contribute liberally, we have prepared the following

## INAUGURAL ODE ON THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT SOUTHAMPTON, 1846.

AIR.—"Sure such a day so renowned and so glorious!"

Run to Nine Elms—take your tickets at the station there—  
Science and Southampton now are all the go.  
See, there goes a special train to join th' Association there:  
Four-and-twenty wise men all of a row.  
There's great Professor Sturtevant, the Muscovite geologist;  
Baron Periwinkle, the Bavarian conchologist;  
Doctors Gubb and Guffry (a'n't you glad that you have seen the two?)  
With their brains all full of fossils, and one carpet-bag between the two.  
See, there comes Herr Schinbehind, who great about caloric is:  
He's in a rage at being late, and very broad his Doric is.  
Hnn, neighbours, run, to where the Hampshire tree of knowledge is  
Planted for a week for a raree-show.  
Big-wigs from Germany, great guns from foreign colleges,  
Are with our English Solomons all in a row.

Come and learn the points of our British-bred Mammalia,  
How elephants in London dwell a long time ago.  
Come and learn what dialects are spoken in Anstralla,  
And catch the proper accent of the Blacks in Borneo.  
They'll lecture on Ethnology, likewise Palaeontology,  
And heaven knows what else besides, that terminates in o-lo-gy.  
They'll teach the way to know the tide, with science blend diversions,  
And, if they are not sea-sick, round the Island take excursions.  
Won't they also honour'd with the presence be of Royalty?  
So, if you have not learning, come at least and show your loyalty.  
Run, neighbour, run! let each be a philosopher,  
And subscribe for the week to the Wise Men's Show.  
Cheer the worthy Treasurer, who reckons now his loss over,  
For Science may be plentiful, but Cash run low.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

**GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.**—Arrangements have been making for some time past for a grand entertainment to be given by her Majesty at Osborne House, on Friday, the 25th inst.

**PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE WEIMAR.**—His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar left town on Wednesday morning for Cashibury Park, Herts, the residence of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

**THE PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.**—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, accompanied by his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, the Earl of Denbigh, and the ladies and gentlemen of her suite, partook of a *déjeuner* in the Tower of London on Monday afternoon, on the return of her Royal Highness from her excursion on the Thames.

**VISITORS TO THE QUEEN DOWAGER.**—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, are on a visit to the Queen Dowager at Cashibury Park.

**THE DUCHESS OF KENT.**—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent entertained a small party to dinner at Frogmore House on Tuesday evening.

**ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.**—It is reported at the West-end that the Hon. Adolphus Chichester, brother of Lord Templemore, and grandson of the Marquis of Anglesey, is about to wed the daughter and sole heiress of one of our wealthiest commoners. The gentleman has just completed his twenty-first year.

**FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.**—A fatal accident occurred on the above line on Saturday last, to a person of the name of William Solomon, a labourer employed a short distance from Kendal. An inquest was held at Heyna on Monday, when James Dixon, a railway labourer, gave the following evidence, showing how the accident occurred. He said—On Saturday morning last I was at work on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, near Mr. Bainbridge's house, in the township of Natland. The deceased, William Solomon (who was also a labourer on the line), was working beside me at the same place. He was bringing a wagon down the line to be coupled to one which he assisted to fill. The wagon was laden with sand and stone, and was moving down an incline, towards our wagon, and deceased was to stop it by the use of the break. We thought the wagons were coming too quick, and we called on deceased to use the break, and when he was stopping for the break another wagon, which was behind him, overtook the one he had charge of, and jammed his head between the two wagons, and crushed his skull. No one was to blame. The deceased was about 23 years of age, and his death was caused entirely by accident. A verdict to this effect was given.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Why doth my blood thus mantle to my heart,  
Making itself unable for itself,  
And dispossessing all the other parts  
Of necessary fitness.....?—SHAKESPEARE.

How unendurable is suspense! "Strike!" cried Raleigh to the headman, who dallied with the axe in a false humanity: "strike!"—for even to the adept of the sternest philosophy, the worst is better than its anticipation. How spake Ravallac when passing to his unutterable tortures—"Ce sera une dure journée—mais il finira." These worthies had their trials, and, of a verity, so have their successors. "Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona," says Horace; "and patient since Job," say we, and not without experience. What was the sword of Damocles but an allegory of suspense? "If you preach, preach," entreated Sambo of the overseer, who was giving him good advice as well as the cat o' nine tails: "if you preach, preach; but no preach, and flogge too." Not out of any natural dislike, peradventure, to wholesome counsel, but from an anxiety to get the immediate business over as speedily as possible. Thus it is with many (we can vouch for one) at these instant presents. Thus it is with those whose hearts stand still, waiting for hope deferred, the cruellest of all our watchings—

Dispossessing all the other parts  
Of necessary fitness?

All this is *apropos* of Doncaster, the courteous reader concludes, and so let it be; *pro tanto*, as the lawyers say. In a few days, the Leger and its legerdemain will be as a tale that is told, and a queer history, unless we are more deceived than ordinary. The great event of the great northern meeting has so long enjoyed the bad pre-eminence of being the most diplomatic of all the issues of the turf, that people as naturally look to some exceeding passages of sharp practice connected with it as they expect—the same from their legal advisers. Nobody has an idea, or assumes he has an idea, that the Leger will be a fair race. He hasn't thought so within our memory; and, to judge from present appearances, he never will have the occasion. Sporting gentlemen flock annually from every quarter of the empire—indeed, one might say from every quarter of the globe—to immolate themselves in the ring, with as much foregone conclusion of being done for as the poor prepense Pagan that throws himself under the wheels of Juggernaut. They tell you in the streets, at the Rooms, on the course—everywhere—that it will be a robbery, just as naturally as your French valet assures you he can dress hair, and never tell the truth when it is inconvenient. And not only this, but, with one consent, all the authorities recognise the privilege. There's not a fount of type in the United Kingdom would hurt the feelings of this *carte blanche* meeting on any account. It is rarely alluded to in print, save in the most "genteel" terms; and, should some very startling incident occur, you just read how a Mr. A— is supposed to have laid rash odds, and that Mr. B—took them, "going a begging;" or that it was whispered, Mr. C— had "dropped his mare," and Mr. D— had found it. . . .

Elsewhere will be only given the betting of the closing day before the St. Leger at Tattersall's. Our province is to prelude it with a brief prologue of the gossip. And first of the premier. Sir Tatton Sykes is a great mystery: nobody knows to what party he belongs, or what may be his policy. Somebody said that Jem Robinson would ride him, but somebody was premature: our version is that Will Scott will ride him, for many reasons. Brocardo may be good, but we opine he is "not the card-o." The Traverser has earned enough money already: what good would his winning do? Fancy Boy used to go on the toe-action we don't affect in a horse: will he go on the flat—in Yorkshire? Grimson was the companion—the close companion—of Woldford; for that we like him not. Iago, "O villain, villain," why don't you tell us what they're going to do with you. Cranebrook is at small odds, and we wonder—as when contemplating a reel in a bottle—"how the d—l he got there." Free Lance his noble owner declares to be a true knight. What, ho! there; see that he do his devoir. Tom Tulloch—"occupat extremum scabies." These high names must serve this week to embellish our recitative: next week, out of our proper materials, we will "point our moral."

## ROCHESTER AND CHATHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Marden Plate of 40 sovs, three-year-olds 7st 4lb, four 8st 7lb, five 9st, six and aged 9st 4lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. Heats, once round. Seven subs.

Mr. Nunn's f by Samarcand, out of La Fille mal Gardee, 4 yrs .. .. .	(Hornsby) 5 1 2
Mr. Bainbridge's Sir Peter Laurie, 3 yrs .. .. .	.. 1 2 2
Mr. Hawkes's Primrose, 3 yrs .. .. .	.. 2 3 dr
Mr. Spang's Norma, 6 yrs .. .. .	.. 4 4 dr
Mr. Jenkins's Pug, 6 yrs .. .. .	.. 3 dr

First heat won by half a length, the second by two lengths, and the third easy. The Rockingham Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added; three-year-olds 7st 8lb, four 8st 12lb, five 8st 5lb, six and aged, 9st 9lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 300 sovs. Heats, one mile and a half. Nine subs.

Mr. Dockeray's Polka, 3 yrs .. .. .	(Hornsby, jun.) 1 1
Mr. Booth's Tit-bit, 3 yrs .. .. .	.. 2 2
Mr. Ramsbottom's Pine Apple, 6 yrs .. .. .	.. 3 3

A Handicap of 10 sovs each, 1 ft, and only 2 ft declared, &c., with 50 added. The second to save his stake.

Mr. J. Bentam nd Pimento, 5 yrs, 7st .. .. .	(Garnell) 4 0 2 1 1
Mr. Dockeray's Lady Charlotte, 3 yrs, 8st 9lb .. .. .	.. 2 0 1 3 2
Mr. Smith nd Tell, 3 yrs, 8st 8lb .. .. .	.. 1 3 4 2 dr

First heat won by a head; the second, a dead heat between Pimento and Lady Charlotte; the third, won on the post by a head; the fourth, by two lengths; and the fifth, easily by six lengths.

## WEDNESDAY.

The Gold Cup, by subscription of 5 sovs each, with 40 added. Three-year-olds, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 10lb; five, 9st 2lb, six and aged, 9st 5lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The second to save his stake. Heats, one mile and a half. (5 subs.)

Mr. Booth's Titbit, 3 yrs .. .. .	(Planner) 1 1
Mr. Dockeray ns Polka, 3 yrs .. .. .	.. 2 2
Mr. Darrien's Laird o' Cockpen, 4 yrs .. .. .	.. 3 3

First heat won by a neck; the second by a length.

The Railway Plate of 35 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Nunn's f by Samarcand, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb .. .. .	(Hornsby) 1
Count Bathany's Muster, 3 yrs, 8st 12lb .. .. .	.. 2
Mr. Dixon's Devil Among the Tailors, aged, 8st .. .. .	.. 3

Won easy by a length.

The West Kent Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 25 added. Three-year-olds, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 4lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. Winners extra. The second to receive 5 sovs from the fund. Heats, once round. (Six subs.)

Mr. Dixon's Devil Among the Tailors .. .. .	(Hackett) 4 1 1
Mr. Hawkes's Primrose, 3 yrs .. .. .	.. 1 2 2
Mr. Nunn's Dalesman, 5 yrs .. .. .	.. 2 4 3
Mr. E. Haworth's York, 4 yrs .. .. .	.. 3 3 dr

First heat won cleverly by a length, the second by a neck, and the third by three lengths.

## TATTERSALL'S.

**MONDAY.**—Business was uncommonly flat this afternoon; only Brocardo, Fancy Boy, Free Lance, and Cranebrook, being backed with any determination. Poynton went out of the market, and the prices against the other favourites were nominal:—

ST. LEGER.		13 to 1 agst Cranebrook	
3 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes	9 to 1 agst Fancy Boy (t)	20 to 1 agst Stung	
6 to 1 agst Brocardo	10 to 1 agst Iago	40 to 1 agst Tom Tulloch	
8 to 1 agst The Traverser	10 to 1 agst Grimston		
50 to 1 agst Romance			
GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.			
6 to 1 agst Quadruped	8 to 1 agst Morpeth	10 to 1 agst Cranebrook	
6 to 1 agst June	8 to 1 agst Ennall (t)		
DEMY.			
1000 to 30 agst Liberator (t)			

**THURSDAY.**—A great deal of money was laid out on Brocardo, Fancy Boy, and Iago, and left off "looking up." Sir Tatton also improved, although the amount of the investments was small. All the other favourites were more or less on the decline. The following is the last quotation on the race that we shall have to make from "The Corner":—

ST. LEGER.		13 to 1 agst Cranebrook	
5 to 2 agst Sir Tatton Sykes	12 to 1 agst Grimston (t)	17 to 1 agst Stung	
3 to 1 agst Brocardo (t)	11 to 2 agst The Traverser	20 to 1 agst Poynton (t)	
8 to 1 agst Fancy Boy (t)	16 to 1 agst Free Lance		
10 to 1 agst Iago (t)			
GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.			
6 to 1 agst Ennall (t)	10 to 1 agst Fair Rosamond		

**SALE OF THE LATE BENTINCK STUD.**—The first division of the leviathan stud, lately purchased by Mr. Mostyn of Lord G. Bentinck, was sold on Monday, by Messrs. Tattersall. It was numerously attended, excited a good deal of competition for a few of the prime lots, and on the whole realised the total of 3,195 guineas. The following are particulars of the various lots:—Nightcap, 4 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Chapeau d'Espagne, 49 gs; Alva, 5 yrs, own sist to Mora, 26 gs; the Dutch Girl, 3 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Flamande, 30 gs; Lupine, 4 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Marrowfat, 52 gs; Yawn, 5 yrs, sist to Gaper, 54 gs; Pulce, 4 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Price, 41 gs; Radia, 4 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Camarine's dam, 60 gs; Kitten, 4 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Pussey, 40 gs; Papilio, 5 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Bob Peel's dam, 56 gs; by Liverpool, by Bay Middleton, out of Malvina, 70 gs; Charlotte, 5 yrs, by Liverpool, out of Brocade, 100 gs; Clink, 5 yrs, by Glaucus, out of Jingle, 30 gs; Charming Kate, 5 yrs, sist to Coronation, 90 gs; All-round-n-hat, 5 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Chapeau d'Espagne, 50 gs; The Maid of Orleans, 5 yrs, by Jerard, out of Anchorite's dam, 200 gs; My Dear, 5 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Miss Letty, 54 gs; Phantasma, by Phantom, 15 gs; Skill, 5 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Skilful, 39 gs; Souvenance, 7 yrs, by Bay Middleton, out of Souvenir, 62 gs; Discord, aged, by Malato, 155 gs; Clumsy, 4 yrs, by Bay Middleton, 150 gs; Pug, 4 yrs, by Bay Middleton, 110 gs; Princess Alice, 3 yrs, by Bay Middleton, 600 gs; Blackbird, 3 yrs, by Phepao, 320 gs; Marquis of Conyngham, 3 yrs, by Glane, 260 gs; Sombrero, 3 yrs, by Bay Middleton, 55 gs; Comrade, 4 yrs, by Bentley, 200 gs; a bay yearling colt, by Ellis, out of Miss Petworth, 100 gs; a bay yearling colt, by Colwick, out of Skilful, 100 gs; a chestnut yearling colt, by Bran, out of Katherine, 17 gs. Of the 17 lots of two-year-olds put up on Tuesday, Blackcock, Growl, and Master Butler, alone were sold, viz., Blackcock for 250 gs, Growl for 70 gs, both at the hammer, and Master Butler, by private contract for £30, all with their engagements. 5000 guineas each were required for Planet and Slander, 4000 gs for Crozier, 1000 gs for Devil-me-Care, and 800 gs for Bethpage; but no one having bid so much, they were withdrawn. The other lots were bought in.





ENCAMPMENT OF THE CALIFORNIAN LEGION, ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOUR.

## THE CALIFORNIAN LEGION.

This fine body of men, about 900 in number, has just been raised in the United States, to proceed to California, whither American enterprise is just now "going a-head." The men are mechanics, farmers, &c.; and they are drilled as soldiers. The *New York Herald* tells us this regiment has been raised mainly through the exertions of J. D. Stevenson, who ranks as Colonel; and that he has displayed untiring industry and self-denial in the details of its formation. Lieut. Burton is the second in command, and is well known as a superior officer and brave man. Lieut. Hardy, Major of the Regiment, is admirably suited for his command, from his perfect knowledge of military tactics. Capt. Marcy, a son of the Secretary-at-War, has received the appointment of Assistant Commissary; Lieut. Scammon, as Topographical Engineer; and Lieut. Tolson, as Assistant Quartermaster. All these individuals, with the exception of Marcy, are Graduates of West Point, hold rank as officers in the regular army, and have been Professors at the Academy where they graduated; and the account adds, "the officers, generally, are of the right sort to enforce discipline and secure respect. Each company is full, and comprises 77 men; and if to these we add the field-officers, servants, and followers, the whole body will be nearly 900."

Our Artist has sketched this little army of enterprise in their encampment on Governor's Island, which is strongly fortified, and commands the city and bay of New York.

At the date of our Artist's communication, the Legion was expected to sail before the 1st of September; though no convoy was to accompany them, nor was it

needed. Three vessels were engaged, stores and equipments were being rapidly prepared; "so that," states the account, "whether peace is declared or not, Government seems determined to be indemnified for expences in the war with Mexico, by the possession of California." The context in the following is droll: "a band selected from the different New York companies, and instructed by a gentleman now attached to the orchestra of Niblo's Gardens, will be raised, and will add much to the military appearance of the regiment."

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LEIPZIG.

On Saturday evening, the 29th of August, a destructive fire, attended with considerable loss of life, broke out at Leipzig, in one of the most populous and commercial parts of the city. About six o'clock, the fire-signals were given from the church towers, the drums beat, and the civic guard were quickly at their posts. A cellar in a court-yard of the Hotel de Pologne, one of the largest hotels in Leipzig, filled with oil of turpentine, sulphur, and other combustibles, was said to be on fire; but, as the bells in a short time ceased, the alarm subsided, and the danger was supposed to be at an end. About ten o'clock, however, the signals were repeated; and soon the flames, rising above the lofty houses in the inner town, and visible to a great distance, proclaimed that the fire had spread with fearful rapidity. From the courts and back-buildings, which, from the great value of the ground in this part of the city, are here very numerous and intricate, the fire soon communicated to the buildings in the Hayn-strasse; and,

notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions, continued its ravages during the whole night. About midnight, a detachment of soldiers was forwarded by the railroad from Wurzen, as a great part of the garrison were absent at the cantonment; and, early on Sunday morning, an extra train brought a company of firemen from Dresden. The whole of the extensive buildings attached to the Hotel de Pologne and the adjacent houses are destroyed. The progress of the flames in the street itself was at length stopped; but, at the time of our Correspondent writing, the fire still continued in the interval between the Hayn-strasse and Catherine-strasse. It still continued to smoulder in the cellars and courts, which are very difficult of access; and they contained vast stores of inflammable substances. At six o'clock on Monday evening, the two streets above named were still guarded by the civic guards, and the fire-engines were in full activity. We regret to add that six or seven persons have perished, some as victims to their generous exertions to stop the progress of the flames; several were missing; and about twenty persons have been taken to the hospital. This lamentable event will likewise be productive of great loss and confusion to many of the manufacturers and tradesmen during the approaching Michaelmas Fair, as the buildings known by the name of "The Little Cloth Hall" have been consumed; and as, at this busy period, the population of the town is doubled, and every nook and cranny has its long-fixed destination, we fear that some hundreds of industrious individuals will suffer indirectly by the catastrophe.

**THE DUKE DE MONTPEISIER'S BRIDE.**—The Infanta Luisa, the destined bride of the Duke de Montpensier, is stated to be one of the richest *partis* in Europe. Her father, Ferdinand, left at his death a private fortune of nearly sixteen million piastres to his two daughters, to be equally divided between them. It is probable that this sum may have been somewhat reduced during the civil wars which have afflicted Spain, for money has always been found influential throughout their continuance. The fortune of Donna Luisa is, however, estimated at from 24 to 25 millions of francs, or a million sterling; and to this must be added an allowance of three millions of reals, which she receives from the State, though this amount would be cut down if Queen Isabella were to have an heir to the crown.

**MURDER IN BELGIUM.**—A murder, attended with singular circumstances, took place in the night of Sunday last, at the hotel of the Red Lion at Tirlemont (Belgium). The host and hostess were alone, and, having finished the business of the day, were about retiring to rest, when a neighbour demanded admission, and, on entering, said that he had come to spend with them some of the profits of his business. The three sat down to table, and commenced drinking wine. Their sitting, enlivened by jokes and cheerful conversation, was kept up until a late hour. About half-past one they all began to complain of drowsiness. The landlady retired into an adjoining chamber, and was soon asleep. After taking a concluding glass, the visitor, observing that it was then too late to return to his own house, proposed to pass the remainder of the night where he was, in a chair. This, however, the landlord would not allow, saying that he would go up stairs and fetch a mattress for him. While he was absent for this purpose, the man went into the room where the hostess was asleep, and, passing a rope in which he had made a noose over her neck, suddenly pulled it tight, and left her, as he imagined, dead. He then re-entered the room where they had been drinking just as the husband returned. The mattress was arranged, when the man proposed that the landlord should also lie down on it for the night, as, in all probability, his wife was fast asleep, and it was a pity to disturb her. This proposition was unfortunately assented to. The landlord, overpowered by his potations, was soon asleep. Then the man rose, and attempted to strangle him in the same manner as he had before adopted towards his wife. A desperate struggle ensued, but, in the end, the assassin gained the mastery, and his victim lay dead at his feet. He next took a light, and, going up stairs, took away about 900*l.* in money. He then left the house, closing the door after him. In the morning the inhabitants, finding the house remained closed, became alarmed, and, calling for the aid of the police, the door was forced, when the bodies were found as above described. The poor woman was still alive, and, by the aid of restoratives, recovered sufficiently to state what had occurred, and to declare the author of the crime to be a neighbour named Charles Verbeist, a tobaccoconist. He was immediately arrested, and sent to prison, denying, however, any connection with either the murder or the robbery. The woman remains in a most dangerous state.

**STEAM NAVIGATION.**—There are several provisions in the Act of Parliament passed on the 28th ult., for the regulation of steam navigation, which will affect the numerous steamers on the river Thames. By the 9th section it is provided that every steam-vessel, when meeting or passing any other vessel, shall pass as far as may be safe on the port side of such other vessel; and every steam-vessel navigating any river or narrow channel shall keep as far as is practicable to that side of the fairway or midchannel of such river or channel which lies on the starboard side of such vessel, due regard being had to the tide; and the master or other person having the charge of any such steam-vessel, and neglecting to observe the regulations, or either of them, shall, for each and every instance of neglect, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £50. By another provision, the Admiralty may make regulations respecting the exhibition of lights by steam-vessels. The following provision will, perhaps, by requiring vigilance, prevent accidents:—"And be it enacted, that if any damage to any person or property shall be sustained in consequence of the non-observance, as respects any steam-vessels, of the rules contained in the two enactments relative to the passing of steam-vessels, and to the exhibition of lights hereinbefore contained, the same shall, in all courts of justice, be deemed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to have been occasioned by the wilful default of the master or other person having the charge of such steam-vessel, and such master or other person shall be subject to all proceedings, whether civil or criminal, to the legal consequences of such wilful default." The Act is to take effect on the 1st January.



DESTRUCTION OF THE HOTEL DE POLOGNE, AT LEIPZIG, BY FIRE.





WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE, SKETCHED ON MONDAY LAST.

## IRVINE ARCHERY MEETING.

THE twenty-second anniversary of the Irvine Toxophilite Society took place at Irvine, in Ayr, on Friday, the 28th ult., the anniversary of the Grand Tournament at Eglinton, which this Society has since commemorated by adopting the same day for their annual meetings. The weather was fine, and the concourse of visitors on the ground exhibited a very attractive display of beauty and fashion from the town and surrounding neighbourhood. The archers assembled on the ground a little after eleven o'clock, and, in addition to the members resident on the spot, comprised a large number of representatives from the principal Clubs in the west, viz.—the County Archery and Rifle Club for the West of Scotland, the Glasgow, the Partick, and the Kilwinning Archers, &c., each dressed in their respective uniforms. The shooting at the butts took place in the Academy ground, which is beautifully adapted for the purpose, and which the directors had kindly granted for the occasion: it commenced about a quarter before twelve o'clock, the competitors being drafted into two parties. The first prize that was competed for was the splendid Gold Belt given a few years ago to the Society by the Earl of Eglinton, to be shot for annually, and for which there was, of course, a very spirited competition. The period assigned for the competition was two hours, during the latter part of which the carriages of the Earl drove up, and his Lordship, accompanied by the Countess and a party of ladies and gentlemen, entered the ground, much to the delight and gratification of the archers. His Lordship was dressed in the very handsome uniform of the County Archery and Rifle Club, with the difference of a white plume in his hat instead of a black, and a beautiful white silk scarf, containing the insignia denoting his rank as the President and Captain-General of the Club. The Countess, also, as Lady Patroness of the Club, wore a very beautiful green scarf with silver trimming, and containing similar insignia, and was the admiration of all upon the ground.



UNIFORM OF THE IRVINE TOXOPHILITE SOCIETY.

On summing up the numbers, it was found that the belt was gained by Mr. William Ferguson, the Secretary of the Partick Archers, who counted 42; Mr. Knox and Mr. Tennant, of the "Glasgow Archers," counting 50 and 47 respectively; but, in consequence of being "weighted," as the archers term it, from having won previous prizes, were obliged to suffer a deduction, as we understand, of about a third from the gross number. These gentlemen, however, were successful competitors for the second and third prizes. The belt was presented by the Earl, who complimented Mr. Ferguson on his success. Arrangements were then made for shooting at the elevated target which was erected in the park adjoining the Academy ground. At this target the shooting was most excellent—the noble Earl taking the lead, and showing an example to the less distinguished, though not less keen competitors—and was continued with spirit till four o'clock; when, his Lordship and Mr. B. W. Dods, of the County Club, having had an equal number of marks, it was agreed that whoever should put the first arrow in the target should be the winner; and, Mr. Dods being first successful in so doing, the competition was declared at an end, his Lordship handsomely complimenting him

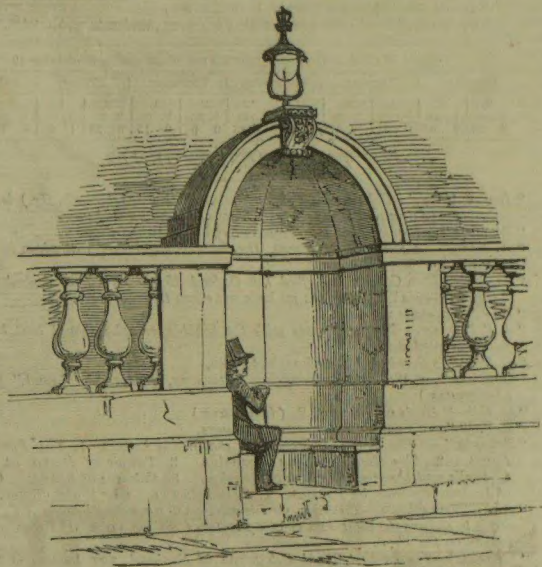
on his success. This concluded this day's shooting; and the archers, being formed into rank and file, with the noble Earl at their head, and preceded by the band, marched from the grounds, accompanied by their friends who were witnessing the sports of the day, and proceeded through the town, amidst an immense throng of spectators, to the Eglinton Arms Inn; where, after some business had been transacted by the Toxophilite Society, they sat down, about seventy in number, to an excellent dinner, joined by several of the ladies, who had come from a distance. Archibald T. Boyle, Esq., advocate, the newly-elected Captain-General of the Toxophilite Society, occupied the chair with his usual admirable tact and ability, and was supported right and left by the Earl of Eglinton: the Provost; Captain Brown, R.M.; Captain Mullen, Senior Captain County Club; Mr. S. Pollock, Secretary ditto; Dr. Brown, of Ardrossan; Mr. Dods; Mr. Lavien, of Oxford, &c.; and Colonel M'Allister (of Kennox), and Captain Ferguson, officiated as croupiers, supported by Captain Fullerton, of Fullerton; Mr. Knox, of Kelvingrove; Mr. Johnston, of Redburn; Mr. Borland; Mr. Moir, of Glasgow; Mr. Irvine; Mr. M'Candlish, of Edinburgh, &c. &c. The dinner being finished, and a number of new members enrolled, including the ladies, who were elected honorary members of the Society, several toasts were proposed, among which was "The Lord of the Manor, the Earl of Eglinton," which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. The party rose from the table at about nine o'clock; and the room was then prepared for the ball, which was kept up, with great spirit, until between two and three o'clock in the morning.

Next day, the sports commenced at twelve o'clock, under the auspices of the Captain-General Boyle. The shooting was at the long range of a hundred yards, and at the elevated target, for both of which prizes had been arranged several months previously. The competition for the first prize at the 100 yards was keen, and at the end of the shooting Mr. Dods and Mr. Borland, of the County Club, being equal, the first and second prizes were presented to Mr. Borland (Mr. Dods being obliged to leave the ground shortly before) to arrange the appropriation between themselves. The third prize was gained by Mr. Pringle, of the Albion Archers, Edinburgh. At the elevated target there was also keen sport, but here again Mr. Borland was successful, after a competition of about two hours; and thus ended what was said by all to be one of the most brilliant and spirited meetings the toxophilites ever had.

Our Engravings are from sketches made on the ground, expressly for this Journal, by Mr. Mackenzie, W. S. A. One of the Illustrations represents the Shooting at the High Target; the second shows the Uniform of the Club, which is as follows:—A dark green frock coat, braided on the breast and edges, and seams of the back and wings, all according to pattern—dark green trousers, braided—black stock—Wellington boots—dark green beaver hat, the old English style, and a black ostrich feather in front; the hat-loop fastened by a green velvet rosette with a silver crest of the Club in the centre—long white buckskin gauntlets—black patent leather belt with silver clasp, containing the arms of the Club—short side sword—quiver—arrow pouch—grease cup and tassel. The Lieutenants and the Secretary wear, in addition, a dark green velvet rosette, with crimson centre, and two silver arrows crossed, on the left breast: the Junior Captain wears a crimson silk sash; and the Senior Captain a similar sash, and a silver arrow on each side of the collar of the coat.

## WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

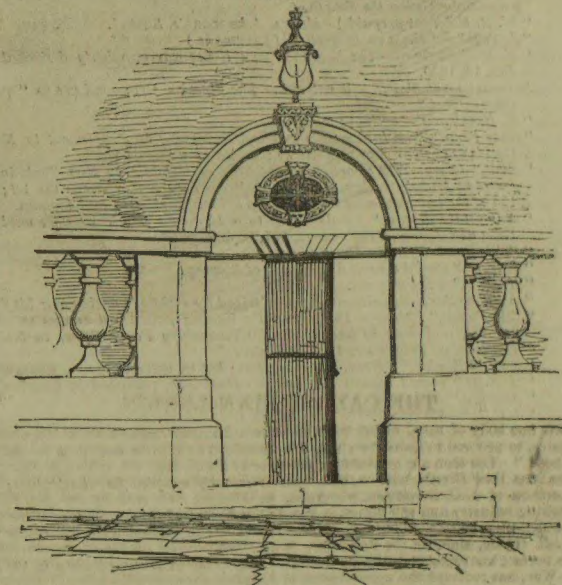
The work of demolishing this ill-fated Bridge, or removing such a portion of it as shall fit it for temporary passage, proceeds rapidly; there being employed on it two hundred labourers. Our Engraving, sketched on Monday last, shows the state of the work at that period; since which nearly every balustrade has been removed, and the workmen are fast stripping the bridge to the cornices.



ALCOVE.

On Thursday week, the levels of the piers were again taken, and the result showed that, although they had not left off sinking, yet still the opinion of the gentlemen conducting the observation was, that the settling was decidedly less, when compared with observation on a previous occasion; and, if the piers sink no further, there is not the slightest doubt but that the bridge will be as secure as ever for foot-passengers till the erection of the new one.

When the whole of the parapets are removed, if the piers are found to be in *statu quo*, it is intended to erect a light parapet, about four feet high, and the throw open the entire roadway of the bridge to the public. In the meantime, a double enclosure has been erected, as shown in our Illustration, to allow a safe foot passage across the bridge, whilst the works are proceeding.



WATCHHOUSE.

We have also engraved two of the alcoves (now removed); one used as a watch-house, and the other open to the public; together with a few of the flanking balustrades, all of which are now numbered with the things that were. The key-stones of the alcoves, and the oval of the watch-house, are tastefully sculptured.



ANNIVERSARY OF THE IRVINE TOXOPHILITE SOCIETY.—SHOOTING AT THE HIGH TARGET.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 13.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 14.—Holy Cross—Moscow burnt, 1812.  
 TUESDAY, 15.—Saturn rises at 5h. 28m. p.m., and sets at 3h. 4m. a.m.  
 WEDNESDAY, 16.—Fox died, 1806, aged fifty-seven.  
 THURSDAY, 17.—London and Birmingham Railway opened, 1838.  
 FRIDAY, 18.—Mercury rises at 4h. 8m. a.m.  
 SATURDAY, 19.—Venus rises at 3h. 34m. a.m., and sets at 5h. 34m. p.m.

## HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the week ending September 19.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.
8 28 9 10 9 51 10 31 11 9 11 46 0 0 0 15 0 38 1 0 1 18 1 38					

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Louisa Mary."—Calisthenics (kallos, beauty, sthenos, strength, Gr.) is training calculated to develop the beauty and grace of the human figure.  
 "W. M. G." is thanked, but we cannot entertain his proposition.  
 "A. E. W."—A Portrait of Ronge, the Catholic Reformer, was given in our last Volume.  
 "Anglice."—Elton College, will find the Oxford Woods he names described in the "Oxford Guide" (Stiller's): we have not room to quote them.  
 "D. V."—Postage not paid.  
 "J. P."—Dover.—The fault rests with the bookbinder, who should beat but lightly newly-printed sheets.  
 "C. T. P." is thanked, but we have not room.  
 "Quercus."—"Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, improved by Smart," price 18s. (Longmans.)  
 "C. K."—"Hints on Etiquette." (Longmans.)  
 "C. Y. W."—"We cannot interfere with wagers."  
 "Bellona."—"The Seven Wonders of the World" were—1. The Pyramids of Egypt. 2. The Tomb of King Mausolus. 3. Temple of Diana, at Ephesus. 4. Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon. 5. Colossus of Rhodes. 6. Statue of Jupiter Olympus, by Phidias. 7. Ptolemy's Pharos, or Watch-Tower.  
 "A. Z."—Canonbury.—Damien, for his attempt to assassinate Louis XV., was first made to endure the most excruciating tortures on the rack, and was ultimately broken on the wheel.  
 "Clement."—The earliest Royal Autograph of England, now known, is the small figure of a cross, made by the hand of King William Rufus, in the centre of a charter preserved in the British Museum.  
 "R. P."—Ludlow, should address his complaint to the General Post-Office.  
 "W. A. M."—In our explanation of the initials R. S. V. P., "Repondez" was misprinted "Repondez."  
 "G. Q. P."—Cambridge.—The subject is not suited for illustration.  
 "W. M."—Ryde.—An engraving of the Trowel named, would have been interesting illustration of the laying of the first stone of the Middlesex House of Detention.  
 "G. W. G."—Satisfaction is the state of being pleased to the full; Contentment, acquiescence, without plenary satisfaction.  
 "J. T."—Huddersfield.—The Christian names of the Princess Royal are Victoria and Adelaide Mary Louisa.  
 "R. M." is referred to our Summary of the late Opera Season. We do not know the amount of money collected for the Sufferers by the late hail-storm.  
 "Abraham Pacha."—Liverpool, will find a receipt for Everton Toffee, in "Miss Acton's Modern Cookery," p. 528. We have not room for such matters.  
 "A Constant Subscriber."—Brighton.—Buckingham House, St. James's Park, was rebuilt in 1703; purchased for Queen Charlotte, in 1762; and altered, or rather rebuilt, for George the Fourth.  
 "W. B. H." (not prepaid).—Messrs. Ackermann's, Strand.  
 "J. T. E."—"Hints on Etiquette." (Longmans.)  
 "H. W."—Hackney.—The English Opera House was completely destroyed by fire, Feb. 16, 1830.  
 Stanzas by "C. T. P." will not suit. The Lines on Gravesend are as "queer" as the "retreat."  
 "R. B. G."—We have not room.  
 "Sane Fear."—See Instructions in Wood Engraving, in Supplement to No. 114 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; or, Jackson's large Work.  
 "Nihil."—Jersey.—The epigraph to the Tale of "Gold," by Miss Toulmin, will be found in Michelet's work, "The People," Part the 3rd, chapter the 1st; or page 124 of the translation by Cocks, (cheap edition), published by Longman.  
 "A Constant Reader."—should apply to a bird-cage maker or wire-worker: say, Duke and Jeffrey, Allen's-court, 887, Oxford-street.  
 "P." is thanked for the Jersey Sketch.  
 "J. H. R."—should consult a Professor of Singing.  
 "H. O. P."—Not prepaid.  
 "A Subscriber."—Broseley.—Has your friend the right of shooting over his farm?  
 "Clio Viator."—Chester.—The Act of Parliament passed last Session is, of course, printed, and may be had at the Parliamentary Paper Office, in Middle-row, Holborn, or Bridge-street, Westminster.  
 "An Old Reader."—Clifton, has puzzled us; but we will see.  
 "G. E. D."—should consult the Author's Handbook, published by Churton.  
 "Amicitia."—Rougham, is being quizzed by his "friend."  
 "J. C. D."—Thanks for the three Sketches.  
 "H. W."—The Silver Medal in question, with King Edward VI. on the obverse, was struck as a badge for Christ's Hospital. The initials and date in the exergue were probably engraved by a possessor of the medal.  
 "Alpha."—Nottingham.—The subject is scarcely adapted for illustration; but its progress shall not be disregarded.  
 "A Constant Reader" is "positive he has discovered the Quadrature of the Circle"! We recommend him to read the article on "this enchanted castle," in the "Penny Cyclopaedia."  
 "A Two Years' Subscriber."—The address of the Guarantee Society is 19, Birchin-lane.  
 "Amand."—"The German Language, in One Volume." By Falck-Lebahn: (just published.)  
 "Wappenham."—A note addressed to "Parker and Co., Military Booksellers, Charing-cross," will, probably, answer the purpose.  
 "W. J."—Preston.—We cannot assist our Correspondent.  
 "Julia" should address a note to Her Majesty's Theatre.  
 "D. E. J."—Powdered charcoal is a good non-conductor of heat for a Refrigerator.  
 "B. P. L."—"L. S. M." and "Oxley," are thanked for the correction of the error in our last respecting the late Bishop Luscombe. (See the Memoir in our present Number.)  
 "An Old Subscriber."—Glasgow.—The price of "Bob Thin," by W. J. Linton, is 10s. 6d. (Watson, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row.)  
 BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—Next week we shall illustrate, in a Series of Spirited Engravings, the Proceedings of this important Association, now assembled at Southampton.  
 BOOKS RECEIVED.—The Ship of Glass, a Romance, by Hargrave Jennings, 3 vols.—The German Language in One Volume, by Falck-Lebahn.—Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, at the Winchester Meeting, 1845.—The Heroines of Shakespeare, Parts I. to V.

Our Subscribers and the Public are apprised that, from this date, the Numbers comprised in Vols. 1, 2, and 3 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (Nos. 1 to 87, inclusive), cannot be sold separately, but only in Volumes. This alteration, rendered imperative by the constant demand for back Numbers, will, we trust, suggest to our Subscribers the necessity of keeping their Sets of our Journal perfect, in order to insure its entirety as an unique ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1846.

No nation has received such severe lessons as to the necessity of caution in parting with its money as England; and, as if those lessons had been given in vain, no nation has ever parted with it more carelessly. There was a time when any investment for capital seemed preferable to employing it at home; foreign loans especially were favourite objects of competition. No matter what might be the state, the form of government, the character of the people, the resources of the land, if any foreign power wanted a few millions of English money, it had only to ask and have. The funds poured in from all quarters from persons anxious to become the fortunate holders of the bonds of some decrepid and rotten monarchy, or the "securities" (the very word seems a satire) of some mushroom republic, whose place on the map was unknown to the mass of its creditors. The temptation of a higher percentage than could be got in the steady English Money Market was not to be resisted; and a Government of a month old had only to "guarantee" a high rate of interest to command nearly as much money as they liked from the mingled cupidity and gullibility of the English middle classes. It is strange, too, but true, that the persons generally the most cautious in their dealings at home rushed the most readily into the gulf opened for them and their fortunes by the speculations in foreign loans. Cautious people, who never could imagine their money safe enough in England, who would suspect the soundness of every mortgage, and look askance even at Exchequer Bills, were but too happy if they could get their troublesome hundreds taken off their hands by the agents of some Spanish republic, where a revolution once a month was the lowest average.

Any of the European Monarchies, of course, came into the market with still better chances; whether to keep a crown on the head of its holder, or to gain it for a pretender, the wealth of good-natured England was alike available. Yet it may be a matter of doubt, which, among all the various Governments who profited by our mania for plunging into foreign speculation, has behaved with the most unblushing bad faith and dishonesty. Pennsylvania is now an old example; but there being signs of amendment, however slow, we place that State out of the list of defaulters, giving her the benefit of a doubt, which never at any time applied to her ability to meet her obligations. But Greece, Mexico, Spain, Portugal—all and each are still causes of vexation to their too confiding creditors: the foreign loan system flourished most in the days anterior to railroads; whatever may have been the amount of money unwisely or wastefully expended in these undertakings, they have at least kept our capital at home, and under the control of its possessors. Further lessons of the impunity with which the holder of Foreign Stock can be robbed were scarcely needed, but they are perpetually being furnished; the most recent teacher is Portugal; the "financial plan" of the Ministry of that country just announced is simply a robbery of its foreign creditors of one-fifth of their dividends! Should the experiment be successful, their property will doubtless be confiscated at every crisis of "embarrassment," till it comes to nothing—and then some patriotic Portuguese Statesman will doubtless congratulate the Cortes on the freedom of the country from debt! This very loan furnished the money by which the present Queen was placed on the throne; but from any nation of the Spanish blood, whether allied to it, like the Portuguese, or descended from it, like the States of Mexico or South America, it seems hopeless to expect either gratitude, honesty, or good faith. Individually, they are proud, with the keenest sense of personal honour; their Governments do not appear to have a notion of what public honour means. Any one who reads the despatches of the Duke of Wellington, will require no other confirmation of the axiom that no official declaration of a Spaniard or a Portuguese can be depended on. The present instance is by no means the first in which the creditors of these countries have found this to be the case. The past cannot be recalled, but let it at least serve as a warning. Let it be remembered that individuals lending money to another State, have no remedy for a breach of faith. England will not engage in war for the sake of a few score of incautious capitalists; and whether the borrowing State is really bankrupt and unable, or fraudulent and unwilling, to pay its debts, the lenders are alike powerless; they cannot even interfere with their debtors, so as to bring about that better system of management, which, in some cases, would rescue all parties from the difficulty. But the mania for Foreign Loans is pretty well extinguished.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

NEW METROPOLITAN CHURCHES.—A new Church is forthwith to be commenced in the extensive and populous parish of St. Mary, Bethnal Green, the Lord Mayor having undertaken to lay the foundation stone in the course of the present month. It will be erected in Hare-street, leading from Brick-lane, and will be dedicated to St. Matthias. The Rev. Joseph Brown, M.A., formerly of Norwood, has been appointed to the incumbency.—A new Church in Old Street-road has been erected in the Gothic style, and it is expected that it will be consecrated by the Bishop of London in October.—In Commercial-street, Whitechapel, a spacious Church is in course of erection. It has a noble Norman tower, and will, probably, be ready for consecration in the course of the present year.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—On Wednesday the Rev. W. Harrison, one of the canons of Winchester Cathedral, expired at his house in the Close, without any apparent previous illness. The rev. gentleman, who was in his 78th year, went to bed in his usual health, and, finding himself ill the next morning, got out of bed, and dropped dead a few moments after leaving it.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DISCOVERY OF A PORTION OF THE OLD PALACE OF BRIDWELL.—A few days since, as the workmen were excavating on the site of Cogers' Hall, in Bride-lane, they came to a vault or dungeon belonging to the old Palace of Bridewell, which, in the reigns of William I., John, and Henry III., was used for holding their courts. Stow, in his "Survey," makes mention of this place, as extending from the Thames nearly to Fleet-street. The portion laid open, and now totally destroyed, consisted of a series of six groins, of elegant construction, supporting the roof of the apartment, 34 feet long and 17 feet broad, on the west side of which was discovered a window, completely blocked up with rubbish; but, by the judicious suggestions of the British Archaeological Association, the work of removal proceeded with care, and, by their well-organised plans, drawings were made of the more interesting portions of the building. The window proved to be of very early date, and retained portions of the iron bars. In the rubbish was found a leaden bull of Pope Nicholas V., a small jutton or abbey piece, besides vast quantities of pottery, glass, and tiles, all of early construction, with human bones, as well as those of animals.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—This institution was closed yesterday for six weeks, for the place to undergo a thorough cleansing, after which it will remain open till next September.

THUNDER-STORMS IN THE METROPOLIS.—Last Sunday forenoon, a bright and sunny sky was suddenly obscured by a dense black cloud, and shortly after eleven a severe thunder-storm took place. The lightning was, for a time, exceedingly vivid, closely followed by very loud and long-echoing peals of thunder. The thunder continued to roll, with but slight intermission, till after three o'clock. A sharp hail shower fell at the commencement of the storm, and produced a singular effect, mingled as the hailstones were with the bright rays of the sun, which descended unobserved by "the war of the elements." Very little rain fell in the metropolis on Sunday forenoon. The storm was singular from the extreme partiality of the showers. A Correspondent, who went down the river to Margate, states that the day was most beautiful. There was not the slightest sign of a storm or of rain, and the sea was as smooth as glass. At Islington, it rained very heavily during nearly an hour, whilst on the south side of the City-road scarcely a drop fell. A severe shower came down in the immediate neighbourhood of Seymour-street, Somers-town, whilst the back of Mornington-crescent, scarcely a stone's throw distant, was left perfectly dry. Along the line of the Richmond Railway the fall was copious and continuous, whilst in Chelsea, on the north side of the Thames, no wet whatever was observed. There was another storm on Monday at the western suburbs of the metropolis, which appears to have been very severely felt at Windsor, and other places to the west and north-west of London.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.—On Tuesday a deputation from the inhabitants of Tower-street and its vicinity, consisting of Mr. Howell, Mr. Barber, Mr. Finnis, and other influential and respectable residents, waited upon the Lord Mayor for the purpose of representing to his Lordship the great danger of life and limb that arose from the narrow state of Tower-street, which had become almost wholly impassable to passengers, in consequence of the vast increase of commerce. The object of the deputation was to induce the Lord Mayor, as one of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Improvements, so to communicate the exact condition of that crowded thoroughfare to his brother Commissioners as would lead to as speedy a correction of the evil as possible. The Lord Mayor stated that a deputation had been received by the Commissioners, and had given evidence before them as to the most advisable means of remedying the evil complained of. He advised the deputation to convene a meeting of the inhabitants, and determine whether the line recommended before the Commissioners should be that adopted in the application to Parliament; and he said he was satisfied that the Commissioners would render all the assistance in their power to procure an improvement which would add so many facilities of trade to that part of the city of London. The improvements suggested consisted of a new street from Trinity-street, passing through Seething-lane, Mark-lane, and Mincing-lane, and coming out near St. Margaret Patten's Church, by Rood-lane; it was also contemplated to make a thoroughfare at the Postern-row, which would be a vast accommodation to all the eastern parts of the metropolis, and particularly to the enormous traffic of the docks. His Lordship said that, if the inhabitants assembled and determined upon a plan, means would be at once adopted to prepare a bill for introduction into Parliament. The deputation intimated that the meeting would be called, and the suggestions of his Lordship acted on.

COST OF THE CITY WELLINGTON STATUE.—The sum subscribed for the Equestrian statue was £11,619 11s. 11d.; the expenses of Committee meetings, collection, &c., did not exceed £1,120 14s. 11d.; and the money paid to Sir Francis Chantrey and his executors was £10,487 17s.; yet the metal was given by Government!

REMOVAL OF THE TOWER ARMOURY.—On Wednesday, the removal of the collection of ancient arms and armour, hitherto kept within the ante-room of the Tower of London, commenced. They will now be deposited in that part of the fortress formerly used as a menagerie, and which has been fitted up for their reception. The ante-room, old guard-house, and the celebrated canteens, called the Stone Kitchen and Golden Chain, are all being demolished to make way for the improvements.

The Swedish journals represent the potato crop in Scania to be generally attacked by the prevailing disease, and state that the wheat and rye crops are likely to be very inferior this year.

We learn from Hamburg that the commercial house of Hincke and Co. of that city, which stopped payment about a month ago, has been formally declared bankrupt. The debts are said to amount to 9,102,635f.

## POSTSCRIPT.

MURDER AND MUTILATION AT CHESTERFIELD (DERBYSHIRE).—A long inquiry has taken place at Hasland, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, respecting the supposed murder of a man named George Collis, in December last. The mutilated remains of the body have been found, and some evidence has been given of a noise having been heard in the slaughter-house of a man named Platts, as if a person had been struck with a cleaver. A watch belonging to the deceased has been found in the possession of Platts, who is in custody. The inquest is not yet concluded; and, as the facts are yet but imperfectly known, we refrain from further details.

SERIOUS FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday evening, at half-past six o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive sugar refinery of Messrs. Macfie and Co., Bachel-dor-street, Liverpool, and in three hours destroyed the whole premises and their contents. It originated in the upper story, five minutes after the workmen had descended. The loss will be about £40,000, but is covered by insurance. The representatives of the Globe, Phoenix, Norwich, Liverpool, Royal, and other offices, were present. The fire-police behaved with great skill and courage, and by their exertions saved the surrounding dwellings, which were in considerable danger.

SUDDEN DEATH AT THE CURRAGH MEETING.—On Tuesday, as the horses for the Anglesey Stakes were coming up to the winning post, at the Curragh of Kildare, Robert Latouche, Esq., of Killellen, dropped down dead. A medical gentleman at his side opened a vein, but it was useless, as death was immediate. Mr. Latouche was about thirty-three years of age, and for some time back he had been labouring under disease of the heart, and it is supposed the excitement of the moment was the immediate cause of his death. He filled the office of High Sheriff of the county Kildare about three years ago. Mr. Latouche was not married.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.—According to official accounts from Leghorn, about the late earthquakes, it appears that two villages, Craona and Lorenzana, were entirely destroyed, and that twenty-seven districts, towns, villages, and hamlets, had more or less suffered. The number of those who perished was 70; of the wounded, 521; and of persons left without asylum through the destruction of their habitations, from 3000 to 4000.

## POLICE.

## RE-EXAMINATION OF A RAILWAY DIRECTOR CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

The re-examination of Capt. Wm. Richardson, Chairman of the Tenbury, Worcester, and Ludlow Railway Company, on the charge of forging a check for £5000, with intent to defraud Messrs. Coutts and Co., the eminent bankers, was resumed at the MANSTON HOUSE on Wednesday.

Mr. Bush attended for the prosecution, and Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Wolff for the prisoner.

Mr. Clarkson said the principal question was, whether the prosecutor would be able to establish a charge of forgery. The following witnesses were then called:—  
 Mr. Henry Skinner examined: I am clerk to the Wexford, Waterford, and Wicklow Railway Company. Captain Richardson, the prisoner, is a Director of that railway company. I have known the prisoner since October last. I remember going to the Bank of England for him with a note for £1000. That was in the month of July last. That was the only note for such an amount that I ever received from the prisoner. At the time I received this note my name was written on the back of it. The note now produced is the same. I changed the note at the Bank of England, as directed, for 500 sovereigns and £500 in notes.

Mr. F. W. Cruse examined: I am clerk in the Bank of England. I remember the last witness bringing in a note for £1000 to the Bank, which was cashed in notes amounting to £500, and 500 sovereigns.

Mr. George Brunn examined: I am clerk in the London and County Bank. I know Captain Richardson, but not previous to the 19th of August last. On that day the prisoner came to the bank and went into the manager's room. He soon came out again and asked for notes to be given to him for 800 sovereigns, which was accordingly done. The notes now produced are the same as those given to the prisoner.

William Abbott, messenger, 26, Cornhill, examined: I know the prisoner, Captain Richardson; I have been employed by him occasionally. In August last he (the prisoner) gave me 800 sovereigns to take to the Bank and exchange them for notes, which I did, and afterwards delivered them to Captain Richardson on the north side of the Royal Exchange. I did not notice the number of the notes.

Mr. Thomas Agar examined: I am a clerk in the Bank of England. The notes now produced are the same that I exchanged for 800 sovereigns on the 19th or 20th of August last. I know the porter who brought them to the Bank, having seen him on several former occasions.

Mr. Archibald Griffith examined: I am a clerk in the Bank of England. On the 26th August notes for £200 were asked to be exchanged for 200 sovereigns, which was done; the notes now produced, which were found at the prisoner's house, are the same.

The next witness was Mr. Fry, solicitor to the company.  
 Mr. Fry said, I was present at a meeting of the Directors of the company in Palace-yard, in August last, when it was discovered that a fraud amounting to £5000 had been committed. Captain Richardson was in the chair.

Mr. Clarkson: Were you attending the meeting in your capacity as solicitor to the company?—Mr. Fry: Yes, I was.

Mr. Clarkson, upon this, submitted that Mr. Fry's evidence could not be received, as all he knew was in his professional character. The Lord Mayor decided that Mr. Clarkson was right, and the evidence was rejected.

Mr. Robinson, a clerk in the issue department of the Bank of England, proved that the notes produced of the value of £200, which were found at the prisoner's house, were the same as he exchanged on the 20th of August for gold. The party asking for the exchange gave the name of Richardson.

Benjamin Soares Willis, clerk in the office of Smith, Payne, and Co., proved receiving a letter from Captain Richardson, requesting that they would credit his agent with £300. The letter was dated Dublin, 3rd July.

Mr. Clarkson said there could not be a doubt but that the prisoner exchanged notes for gold, at the Bank of England, but there was no evidence to prove that those notes were any part of the produce of the £5000 forged cheque.

Mr. Stevenson, examined: I am one of the Directors of the Tenbury, Worcester, and Ludlow Railway Company. I attended a meeting of the Directors in Palace-yard, on the 13th of July, but I do not recollect seeing a cheque for £10 signed by the prisoner. I have no recollection of having seen cheques drawn for £10, £20, and £100.

Mr. Wm. Pulsford, examined: I am Secretary to the company. I received the letter now produced on the 15th of July; it was addressed to me. The cover is lost or mislaid. Do not recollect any cheques being signed on that day (15th July). This witness underwent a long examination as to the attendance of different Directors on various board days; but the particulars were of no general interest, and did not appear to bear on the case. I remember a cheque for £10 being drawn and given to me by Captain Richardson. I asked him if I should give the party in whose favour it was drawn cash for it when he called. The prisoner replied "No, it had better go in the regular way," which was accordingly done.

Mr. Stevenson was called and re-examined; Although my name is entered in the minute book, as being present at the meeting of Directors on the 7th of July, I feel confident that I was not there on that day. The witness, however, after referring to some memoranda, said, I believe now that I was present at the meeting held on the 7th of July. I have no recollection of having signed any cheque on that day, or on the 15th July. I remember receiving a letter from Mr. Pulsford, the Secretary of the company, some time in the month of June or July, containing three cheques, one for £10, one for £20, and the other for £100. I signed all the cheques as requested, and returned them to Mr. Pulsford. I believe the cheque now produced for £5000 is signed by me. I have no doubt the signature to this cheque is mine. I never remember ever having put my signature to a blank cheque. All the cheques I signed had been previously signed by one or more other Directors of the company. I never signed a blank cheque.

Mr. Clarkson: Upon the solemn oath you have taken, did you never sign a blank cheque in behalf of this company?—Witness: Never that I can recollect.  
 Mr. Clarkson: Did not the prisoner call at your house in Grosvenor-street, and give you some blank cheques to sign?—Witness: I have no recollection of any such thing. I remember the prisoner calling on me in Grosvenor-street, but I have no recollection of his asking me to sign blank cheques which had been previously signed by Mr. Whitmore. I think this was in June; but I feel certain that I did not on that occasion sign four blank cheques. Upon my oath, I will swear positively that to the best of my recollection I never signed a blank cheque.

Mr. Clarkson, at this stage of the proceedings, said this case was of the greatest importance to the public. No doubt a fraud amounting to £5000 had been committed, but the question was, whether the party charged had been guilty of forgery. The duty of the Lord Mayor was to ascertain whether or not there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence to warrant the prisoner's committal. The learned counsel, after some comments upon the evidence, asked that the prisoner should be admitted to bail.

Mr. Bush opposed the application.  
 The Lord Mayor said he was of opinion there was sufficient evidence to send the prisoner to trial at the ensuing sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

Mr. Clarkson contended that Mr. Whitmore, the other Director who signed the £5000 cheque, ought to be produced before the prisoner was fully committed for trial; surely if due diligence was used, Mr. Whitmore, a gentleman of respectability, might be found.

Mr. Bush said, he had no doubt the proceedings of this day, which would be published in the newspapers, would be sufficient to induce Mr. Whitmore to attend on the trial.

Mr. Clarkson: That is not what I want. It is clear to me that no forgery has been committed, and therefore the prisoner should be admitted to bail.  
 After a short discussion, the Lord Mayor ordered the prisoner to be remanded until Friday next, the 18th instant.

## REVOLTING DESECRATION OF A CHURCHYARD.

At WORSWIP-STREET, on Saturday last, a man, who gave his name John Gardner, and said he lived at No. 6, Hertford-street, Haggerstone, applied to Mr. Broughton, to advise and assist him under the following circumstances:—

He stated that about half-past six that morning, as he was passing a waste piece of ground (situated over the Kingsland-road-bridge, by the side of the Regent's Canal, in the possession of Mr. King), where rubbish was shot, his attention was drawn to the spot, by seeing a number of persons, who were raking over a large heap of rubbish that had just been shot. He went up to them, and was



horror-stricken to find that it consisted of nearly six cart-loads of pieces of coffins and human bones, some of which had the flesh still adhering to them. There was also a person's head, with the hair on it, the face of which was so little decomposed, that it might be identified. The coffins had very few of them been under ground, and some were almost new. The crowd, which consisted of the poor cottagers of the neighbourhood, and their children, were busy in despoiling the coffins of the metal plates and handles, to sell to the marine-store dealers, and the wood they were taking home for their fires. On making inquiry, he found that the matter in question had been brought there but a short time before by some carts in the employ of Mr. Gould, the dust-contractor of Shoreditch. The effluvia was dreadful, and the applicant, fearing the consequences that might arise, if its removal were neglected, instantly went to the police-station in the district, and then came down to that court.

The applicant's statement created the greatest sensation in court; and Mr. Broughton having sent for Holland, the warrant officer, in whose district it was, Holland said the same statement had been made at the station, and he had no doubt the police were now on the spot.

After the lapse of about three hours, Holland and the applicant returned to the office, accompanied by Inspector Tarleton, of the M division, and Waller, the beadle of Shoreditch, and the statements made by them fully corroborated that of the applicant. Holland said that the whole place was in a state of the greatest excitement. On getting into the field, he saw a great quantity of broken coffins and human bones strewn in all directions about the field. There were not then so many as the applicant stated, but he had no doubt but that there had been, for several of Mr. King's men were then busy burying the stuff. The grossest indecencies were being practised; human bones in the state described by the applicant were being kicked about in all directions. He found a skull, the jaw of which had been tied up with a handkerchief, and which was stained with blood: this was being kicked about. He then went round to the marine store shops in the neighbourhood, and found that above 20lb. of metal plates and handles had been disposed of. He also found a quantity of coffin wood that had been removed to the poor people's houses about the place, and which had been broken up for fires. From appearances, he should have thought the coffins and bodies had also been broken up with either pickaxes or spades.

Inspector Tarleton corroborated this statement, and added that he went to Mr. Gould's yard, and saw the two men who had carted the stuff, and they told him that it had been brought from a vault in Friday-street, which they had cleared out about ten days previously.

Some inquiries have since been made into this case, and some additional facts have transpired.

It has been ascertained that the vaults of St. Matthew's Church have been cleared out, as stated, and that the building itself was undergoing repair. Upon the church door was posted the following notice, which confirms the statement as to who gave the order for the removal of the remains;—"St. Matthew's, Friday-street.—Notice is hereby given, that there will be no service in this church on Sunday, the 6th day of September, 1846, in consequence of repairs. Dated Friday, September 4, 1846. Signed W. Liddiard and John Mair, churchwardens." Mr. Jeremiah Long, the senior churchwarden of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, has spared no pains in trying to find out the perpetrators of such shameful desecration. He has also exerted himself to find out the friends of the persons whose remains have been discovered. Waller, the beadle, was sent, on Saturday, by churchwarden Long, to take charge of all the pieces of coffins and remains of bodies he could find. Upon his return to the field, he found that a vast quantity of bones, pieces of coffins, &c., had been deposited in holes made in the ground. He, however, found about two or three bushels of remains, which he took possession of, and they were interred in the consecrated ground belonging to the parish in the Hackney-road. The remains of the coffins prove that some of them were of recent construction. One is only eight years old. The plate has been cleaned, and has been found to bear the following:—"E. C. Connell, died 21st February, 1838." Another has the following inscription:—"Master John Ingleby, died the 5th February, 1834." A third plate bears the name of "Ann Webb, died" the month and also the year are, however, not perfectly legible. The police and also the parish authorities, are making every endeavour to find out the friends of the deceased so as to bring the offence home to the proper parties.

**THE SALE OF POISONOUS BERRIES.**—At the THAMES Police-office on Saturday last, John Lilliard, the man who sold berries of the *atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade, was re-examined, and after some additional evidence had been given, Mr. Ballantine committed him for trial for the wilful murder of Thomas Parker, late proprietor of the Veteran beer-shop, in the Whitechapel-road, and Samuel Jones, a child, aged three years. The circumstances have been detailed in our paper.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**CURIOUS AND FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Monday night an inquest was held by Mr. Bedford, at the Griffin Tavern, Villiers-street, Strand, on the body of Charles Wells, aged forty-two, a basket-maker, in James-street, Covent-garden. Mr. Horry appeared on the part of a man named Redman, who was in custody, and who was alleged to have caused the death. Thomas Smith, of Bartlett-court, stated that about eight or nine o'clock on Saturday morning he saw Redman going up Bow-street with a sack of potatoes on his shoulders. The deceased and another man were talking opposite the Grapes public-house, and Redman went against him, which threw him into the road, and at that instant a greengrocer's cart was passing at a slow pace. The deceased fell under the horse's feet, which trampled on his head. As soon as he was released he was taken to the Charing-cross Hospital, but he died about two o'clock. The street was very crowded, and Redman could not see the deceased for the sack on his shoulders. The house-surgeon said the cause of death was two fractures of the skull. The deceased was tipsy, and some of the witnesses said Redman pushed deceased with his hands, as the sack was falling. After other evidence, the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

**SUDDEN DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN DURING THE STORM OF SUNDAY.**—On Tuesday an inquest was held before W. Carter, Esq., at the King John's Head, Bermondsey-square, on the body of Thomas Harbut, who used to say he was in his hundredth year. Thomas Harbut, the grandson of the deceased, of No. 3, Long-wall, Bermondsey, stated that the deceased was formerly a tanner, but of late years an inmate of Bermondsey workhouse. He always went to church on a Sunday, and afterwards witness or his brother took him a walk, previous to going home to dine with them. On last Sunday he met him at his brother's, and was in excellent health and spirits. When they got home to his lodgings, deceased had some beer and a pipe, and while sitting at the door a very heavy storm of thunder came on, and a gentleman said, "Look how that poor man has been struck by the thunder, and is turning up his eyes?" Upon looking at his grandfather, he found it was so, and removed him into the yard, where he was very sick. He got better, and laid down; and when witness returned in half an hour he thought he was asleep, but it was afterwards discovered that he was quite dead. The evidence was corroborated by the brother and another witness, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

**MURDER BY A POACHER NEAR EXETER.**—On the night of Saturday last, Festus Harris, the gamekeeper, and James Norman, the gardener of Sir W. P. Carew, the High Sheriff, of Hacombe House, Newton Abbot, near Exeter, were on the watch, and ascertaining that poachers were on the grounds, they called to their assistance six other persons, amongst whom were Mr. Robert Rendell, of Netherton, and William Setter, of Coombteighhead. These parties met in a field called Blendfield, between eleven and twelve at night, and surrounded the place where the poachers were. Mr. Rendell and Setter went to the gate of Kiln Field, and whilst there heard the rest call out "gate," a signal previously arranged. They perceived some one running towards them with a gun in his hand, and on approaching them discovered it was one Henry Warren. They ran into the field, and Warren raised his gun as if to fire. Mr. Rendell called out, "You'd better not fire!" but immediately Warren fired at Setter, and without taking the gun from his shoulder, discharged the other barrel at Mr. Rendell. The shot passed by the side of Mr. Rendell's head, but, alas! the aim at Setter was more deadly; he received the whole contents in his body, causing a wound two inches in length, from the effects of which the unfortunate man lingered until a quarter-past two on Sunday afternoon, when he expired at the house of Mr. Elias Rendell, Buckland, where he had been taken immediately after the occurrence. On a post mortem examination, a number of small size shot were found, lacerating most frightfully the liver, and injuring the bone. The surgeon also found a piece of deceased's watch-chain, which had been carried into the wound. The prisoner was, after a scuffle, secured by Mr. Rendell, and the next day taken before H. Cartwright, Esq., who (with the assistance of Mr. Flamank), having made the depositions of the various witnesses, and that of the dying man, committed him to take his trial at the next assizes for wilful murder, and also for shooting at Mr. Rendell. He said to Mr. Rendell, when in custody, he was very sorry he had done it, and he wished his gun had broken in pieces when first he took it in his hand. The prisoner's mate, who was out with him, has been also committed to goal, on the charge of poaching.

**FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NOTTINGHAM AND LINCOLN RAILWAY.**—On Monday a fatal accident occurred on the Nottingham and Lincoln Railway, at Gonalstone, eight or nine miles from Nottingham. At twelve o'clock the train left the station at Nottingham for Lincoln, and proceeded as usual till reaching the portion of the line near the village of Gonalstone, when a spring underneath the fore part of the engine snapped, and caused the engine to oscillate, and jump up and down in a fearful manner. The engine-driver shut off the steam, and the next instant was precipitated, head foremost, to the ground. The stoker, a young man of the name of Henry Glover, unable to keep his feet, fell, and was caught between the tender and the engine, upon the upper part of both his thighs. Here he was transfixed, and could not extricate himself, the engine and tender at the same time being whirled off the rails, and, as it were, actually doubled up; but, owing to the chain attaching them to the engine suddenly breaking, and there being two or three trucks and a luggage-van between the engine and the passenger carriages, the mischief did not extend to the passengers, and the train came to a stand, without any other individual sustaining damage. The alarm was very great; the shrieks and cries of the passengers rent the air, and were heard many hundred yards distant; directly afterwards, numbers were seen running in all directions across the fields for safety, and they could not be induced to go near the train again. The poor unfortunate stoker could not be removed from his awful situation by human strength, and horses were obtained from Gonalstone to separate the engine and tender, to set him at liberty; he remained in this deplorable condition for more than a quarter of an hour. Many of the passengers returned to Nottingham on foot, and would not venture again in the train. The stoker was conveyed to the General Hospital, with his thigh bones protruding, and with the flesh smashed to atoms. On leaving his driver, the dying man shook hands, and bade him farewell. He only survived a few hours. He was twenty-six years of age, and has left a wife, but no family.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Rome speak of the progress of railway matters in the Papal States. The Pope has formed a general committee to examine the proposals which have been made by the house of Torlonia and by several English companies, for the construction of a complete network of railways, in which report they will set forth and consider the various systems adopted in other countries.

A letter from Geneva, 1st inst., states that the Canton of Vaud has ceded the valley of Dappes to France for a sum of 300,000f. The contract for its sale will be submitted for ratification to the Swiss Diet at its next meeting. The ceded valley will be officially united to the department of the Jura. No objection appears to have been raised to this arrangement by the inhabitants of the valley, who will continue to enjoy, as heretofore, an exemption from customs' duties.

It is stated, under the date of Alexandria, Aug. 19, that the current report that some cases of Asiatic cholera had manifested themselves in the hospitals is void of foundation. Ibrahim Pacha wished to remain at Alexandria until the arrival of his father, but matters of importance required his presence at Cairo, where he arrived on the 14th August. The Nile had risen twenty feet, and continued rising.

A great many Indian rupees are in circulation in the City, and, from a similarity of resemblance, readily pass for half-crowns; the real value, however, is less than 2s. A tradesman in Farringdon-street took three last week in one day.

It is to be noticed as a most remarkable thing, that notwithstanding the excitement in some quarters at the idea of a glut of foreign corn, an almost unprecedented circumstance occurred a day or two ago, namely, the sale of two cargoes of Lincolnshire wheat, to be shipped direct from Lincolnshire to France.

The last arrivals from Stockholm, of the date of the 28th ult., state that the King and Queen of Sweden may now be considered in an advanced state of convalescence. On the 27th the King signed an ordonnance abolishing all games of chance at the waters of Ramloese (Scama), the only place in Sweden where gambling was allowed.

Some of the share-dealing members of the Hall of Commerce have met for the purpose of adopting measures for the formation of a new Stock Exchange on a small scale, but the arrangements are as yet in embryo.

The *Courrier Belge* of the 5th contains an account of the late fire at Leipsic, which broke out on the evening of the 29th ult., at the Hotel de Pologne, and which continued to rage during the whole night. A correspondent of the *Gazette de Cologne* states that three persons lost their lives by the falling of a roof, and that five or six others were seriously wounded; but the *Gazette Universelle Allemande*, which is published at Leipsic, officially announces the number of killed at five and wounded at nine.

The Prince de Joinville embarked at Naples on the 28th ult. on board the French packet *Rhames*, with the intention of visiting Rome. The Prince was accompanied by his aides-de-camp, several officers of the squadron, and his chaplain, Abbé Coqueran. On landing at Civita Vecchia, his Royal Highness was received with all the honours due to his rank. The Prince immediately set out for Rome, where his stay was not to be of long duration.

A policeman has been dismissed from the Birmingham force because he refused to go down a lane which was on his beat, where he said he had seen his uncle's ghost.

The Protectionists of Essex are about to give a dinner to the Duke of Richmond and Lord George Bentinck. It will take place at Chelmsford, on the 25th instant.

On the morning of the 31st ult., while the workmen at the Hamburg Theatre were hoisting to its place a splendid bronze chandelier for gas lights, just brought from London, and weighing above 10,800lbs., the rope broke, and the enormous mass, falling to the ground, was broken to pieces, crushing two Englishmen who had come over to superintend its being suspended.

M. Dumont, the Minister of Public Works at Paris, arrived in London a few days ago.

The *Leeds Mercury* says that there never was a season in which the principal watering places in Yorkshire and other parts of the kingdom were so full of company as at present, and this is chiefly accounted for by the cheapness of travelling and the other facilities that are given to visitors by railways.

The French Scientific Congress opened its sittings at Marseilles on the 1st inst. An opening speech was delivered by M. Roux, in which he pointed out the numerous claims which Marseilles possessed as a suitable place for their present scientific meeting, after which M. de Caumont was named President, and MM. de Cussy, Forbin-Janson, Wulfrand Puget, and Canvière, Vice-Presidents.

The American papers state that by a recent arrival at New Bedford, advices have been received from Tahiti to April 15th. The natives had made a vigorous assault upon the French garrison, and had driven them from the land. The European residents had been compelled to flee with their effects on board the French vessels of war. After the evacuation of the town the French vessels opened a fire upon it.

During the recent session the Royal Assent was given to no less than 570 bills.

Lord Ashley is to be the Conservative candidate at the ensuing election for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow. Lord John Russell and Mr. Macaulay are severally spoken of as likely to stand on the Whig interest.

Mr. John Dodgson, of Ulverston, last week nearly lost his life by the sting of a bee. The insect punctured the jugular vein.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 22nd ult., says:—"The Empress of Russia, whose delicate constitution cannot bear the severe winters of this country, will leave St. Petersburg at the end of September, or the beginning of October at the latest, for her delightful villa of Orlanda, in the Crimea, on the banks of the Sea of Azof, where her Majesty intends to reside until next spring."

By an Act of Parliament passed in the late session the gauge on which railways are to be constructed is defined. The gauge is to be 4 feet 8½ inches in Great Britain, and 5 feet 3 inches in Ireland. It is enacted by the 4th section, "That it shall not be lawful, after the passing of this act, to alter the gauge of any railway used for the conveyance of passengers."

It is announced officially, that Government do not intend, at present, to take any measure for revising the laws relative to the Militia, or for assembling that force for training and exercise.

Letters from Naples announce that the extreme heat had entirely dried up the country parts. The peasants could find no water for their cattle, which were perishing of thirst, and making the air resound with their cries. The shepherds saw their sheep dying daily before their eyes for want of pasturage. The Government was occupied in despatching water to the districts which suffered most from the drought, at a certain rate of quantity per family. In some parts of the country water was sold at the price of wine. The capital alone was exempt from the sufferings of this extraordinary drought, which had already led to tumultuous movements among the people.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* of the 3rd inst. announces that his Holiness the Pope has determined to commence forthwith the railroad from Rome to Naples. The funds are to be provided by a daily subscription during five years, after which debentures of 100 scudi each, bearing interest, are to be given to the subscribers.

During the week ending the 6th inst., the number of persons passing between England and France, was—At Boulogne, 2583; Calais, 610; total, 3193.

The *Brighton Gazette* states that the turnip crop is affected by a destructive disease. Some instances, it says, have come under its own knowledge in Brighton.

Sir George Clerk and Sir H. Pottinger are spoken of in the Indian papers as likely to succeed to the Governorship of Bombay.

Mehemet Ali arrived at Alexandria on the 24th ult., when he was received with every demonstration of respect. His Highness left on the 29th for Cairo.

The Brussels papers mention a great misfortune which took place on the 6th in the coal mine of Baremont, near Charleroi—an explosion of fire damp, which killed eight workmen. Two other workmen were burnt, but not severely, so they continued their work. The director of the works cannot account for the accident; he had visited the mine just before, and there was no appearance of danger.

The Government of Hesse Darmstadt has just published a decree against the forestallers of corn and other provisions; this decree orders that "Intrigues to raise the price of corn in an illegal manner shall be punished by imprisonment, which may be for three months, or by fine from 50 to 3000 florins. The fact itself shall be punished with heavier penalties, viz., three months to two years imprisonment, and 1000 to 6000 florins fine."

In consequence of the important intelligence from the Pacific, according to the *Armoricain* of Brest, orders have been given by the French Government to prepare the corvettes the *Altier*, the *Somme*, and the *Loire*, to convey troops, amounting to 1600 men, to Tahiti.

The *Weser Gazette* announces that the King of Denmark has received a letter from the Emperor of Russia in which the Czar signifies that he is ready not only to renounce his pretensions to the eventual succession to the Grand Dukedom, but even to induce the Grand Duke of Oldenburg to withdraw his protest against the letter patent, on condition that the King of Denmark will, with promptitude and energy, oppose all revolutionary proceedings in the duchies both now and hereafter.

On Sunday morning the tide run out so low, that the *Venezuela* steam-ship, bound to Havre, deeply laden with passengers and goods, grounded over the Thames Tunnel, where she remained for two hours, till the tide flowed. Not a brick was started, and no damage whatever was done to the works.

Lord Dudley Counts Stuart has contradicted the statement published in the *Frankfort Journal*, to the effect that the sequestration which had been laid on the property of the Princess Czartoryski, in Galicia, had, in consequence of an august mediation, been withdrawn, but that the Prince, her husband, was to sign an engagement not to interfere henceforth in Polish affairs.

A sham fight took place on the 4th instant, near Strasburg, in the presence of the Duke de Montpensier, the Prince de Baden, and his other guests. The ground was chosen by General André, near an arm of the Ill, not far from the mouth of the canal which connects that river with the Rhine. All the manoeuvres were executed with great spirit and precision. In the evening the Princes honoured the theatre with their presence.

## LITERATURE.

**A VISIT TO THE ANTIPODES: WITH SOME REMINISCENCES OF A SOJOURN IN AUSTRALIA.** By A. SQUATTER. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This little volume is somewhat timidly put forth by the Author, who fears there is nothing absolutely new to relate of our Antipodes. His record of the voyage out is but slight. The details of his Visit are more interesting. The following is life-like and literally descriptive of

AN AUSTRALIAN LANDSCAPE.

"The life of an Australian squatter bears a strong resemblance to the patriarchal modes recorded in ancient Jewish history. Wealth consists in flocks and herds. The character of the population is entirely pastoral, the habits are primitive and rude. The shepherd wanders over the country with his flocks, and at night brings them to the fold, where watchmen and dogs are posted to guard them from the attacks of prowling wolves. The dwellings, which are mean and simple, are occasionally abandoned as pasture becomes scarce. The modes of life and sorts of occupation are migratory, roving, unsocial, unsettled, and, consequently, the nearest approximation to the savage state that civilised society admits of. Like many beautiful pictures which look enchanting in perspective, a great part of the poetry and romance vanishes on a near approach.

"Its distance lends enchantment to the view.

"The country is peculiar, but not by any means without interest. The surface is for the most part hilly, the elevations being of moderate height and continuous, generally wooded to the summits. On this last account, though the trees are scattered and far apart, a view of the country from an eminence gives the appearance of an extensive forest. The gum trees, an important feature in the landscape, are generally branchless to a considerable height, when twined and serpentine boughs project from the trunk, bearing small clusters of foliage, which droop gracefully from the extremities. The leaves are long and narrow. Thus the forest trees are seldom impervious to the sun's rays, and do not afford the pleasant shade which forest trees in England yield. There is a bareness about the under portions, which to an English eye seems to require filling up. The grasses are peculiar: their period of verdure is short. They spring up as if by magic, and disappear almost as rapidly; so that in summer, the prospect, instead of being verdant and green, is yellow and withered-looking. The kangaroo grass, which abounds in many parts, in summer, looks like a ripe field of barley. There are many other features in which an Australian scene differs from an English one. There is the grass tree, with its long pointed leaves, as sharp and hard as a spear, its blackened and knotted trunk, the groves of wattle, covered with yellow blossoms, which diffuse a delicious perfume for miles around, and the twining parasites that creep up the stunted gum, and hang in graceful drapery to the ground. Then the sounds which break the silence of the forest, are the hum of locusts in the trees on a hot day, the short, quick sound of grasshoppers springing up all around, and towards evening a concert by the bullfrogs about the water-holes and creeks, resembling in sound the drawing of innumerable corks. The effect on the whole is pleasing and strange. The sky in this climate is often for a month together without a cloud, and the sun's rays stream down uninterruptedly, giving a bright colour, almost a glare, to every object, which in the heat of the day is often oppressive and painful."

**PRACTICAL MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE.** By WILLIAM ANDERSON. Third Edition. E. Wilson.

The object of this work is to supply certain information to those whose mercantile education has been neglected; a very common case, by the way, even in our great commercial country. With this view, the volume before us contains a collection of Modern Letters of Business, with Notes, critical and explanatory; and an Appendix of pro forma invoices, account-sales, bills of lading and exchange; and the German Chain Rule applied to the Calculation of Exchanges. The Letters, it should be explained, are not such fictions as we find in "the Polite Letter Writer," but, a veritable Correspondence, with the names altered, and the dates somewhat disguised. The extensive utility of such a work as the present is so obvious, that we shall only add our commendation of its execution, which is, in every department, most satisfactory.

**COURT INTRIGUES.** By WILLIAM PEAKE, Esq. 3 vols. T. C. Newby. The author of these enticing volumes is the brother of the popular dramatist, Richard Peake; and, albeit unused to the writing mood, he has bestowed sufficient energy and research to weave from historical details the materials for an agreeable romance. The reign of Louis XIII. afforded ample examples of "Court Intrigues," of which the reader will find the record in these volumes. Although there is no affectation of deep reading on the part of the author, yet he seems to be fully acquainted with the history of the times, and of the leading personages who figured in them. He has drawn a powerful, although darkly-coloured, portrait of Cardinal Richelieu; and, altogether, the facts and fictions here portrayed excite deep interest in the reader. Historical novels generally find great favour with the public. This work is likely to obtain a fair share of patronage, because it has all the attractive features of fiction, with the more essential requisites of historical record.

## IRELAND.

**MR. O'CONNELL AND THE MINISTRY.**—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell made a speech explanatory of the act passed last session for the relief of Ireland, and also avowed his determination to give his strong support to the Government. The hon. and learned gentlemen adverted in the first place to the potato failure, and deprecated all violence on the part of the people. He enjoined upon them the most peaceable submission, and then proceeded to detail how relief might be obtained under the recent act. He said that the act would suffice for any emergency, and then went on to show how the act was to be carried out. There was to be an application to the Lord Lieutenant in the first instance, then a proclamation from his Excellency—a proclamation, by the way, for the first time, not against but for the people. (Hear, hear.) The extent of work, or payment for it, was unlimited. He (Mr. O'Connell) thought that it would take *thirteen millions of money* to feed the Irish people this year. The money was to be repaid, but not this year; to be repaid, but not by the very poor classes. Five-eighths of it should be repaid by the landlords. (Hear, hear.) This law would teach the absentees a lesson. There was no doubt the landlords would grumble a good deal, but he had a remedy for them—let them come to Conciliation Hall, and look for Repeal of the Union. (Hear, hear.) Thus good would arise out of present evil, and a *jewel* would be found in the head of this hideous toad. He never in his life was more convinced than now of the necessity for Repeal. He admitted, indeed, that the present Government was doing all the good they could for Ireland; but he knew they would be unable to accomplish all that was necessary. In the meanwhile, he and his Association would give the Government all the support in their power. He was about to visit his mountain home, and during his absence would receive no communication on matters of business except through Mr. Ray. He wished to have his holidays uninterrupted. (Hear, hear.) Meanwhile, he would not be altogether idle. During his six weeks' absence he would write weekly letters to them. (Hear, hear.) He next repeated his various requirements for effecting "Justice to Ireland"—the enlargement of the electoral franchises, and of the Municipal Act. If the Young Irelanders persisted in coming there, they should be turned out as often as they presumed to come. (Hear, hear.) They (the Old Irelanders) were not to be imposed upon. The physical force principle should be put down. The moral force principle would gain new triumphs every day. It was winning its way in France, in Prussia, and would be ultimately triumphant in Ireland. (Hear, hear, hear.) He must now take his leave of them for six weeks. He would in the interim entrust the Association to the management of his son, the hon. member for Kilkenny. (Hear, hear.) He would return to them, as he left, a thorough Repealer. (Hear, hear.) He was taunted with his support of the present Government, but he cared not. He would support them, and do his duty to the people of Ireland. (Cheers.) After some other proceedings of no particular interest, at half-past three o'clock Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be £142 18s.

**TREATMENT OF PAUPERS IN ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.**—On Wednesday Mr. Wakley held an adjourned inquest at the Elephant and Castle Tavern, King's-road, Camden-town, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Mary Anne Jones, aged nineteen, late inmate of St. Pancras Workhouse. The finding of the body in the Regent's Canal on the 5th inst. having been proved, Jane Dowling, a girl about fifteen, deposed that she was living in the workhouse, and knew deceased, who had been at a place since the 2nd of June, and had been obliged to leave her situation because she had not enough to eat, nor did she like to return to the workhouse, lest she should be put into the "shed," by order of Miss Stone, the matron. The shed is a place of confinement in the workhouse, wherein the paupers are placed for misconduct. There are upwards of sixteen in it now. It consists of a dark room of about 26 feet long and 18 wide. Witness met deceased about five o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st inst., and in answer to witness's question, deceased said that she could not return to her place, as she had only two meals a day, consisting of breakfast and tea. She also said that she had been so ill-treated by Miss Stone, the matron, that rather than return to the "house" she would drown or poison herself. Witness had been in the workhouse five or six years, and had been kept in the "shed" for five months at a time, without going to any other part of the place. Deceased had been ten months in the "house," and fourteen weeks at her situation. In the shed we pick oakum and feathers. We have four ounces of meat three times a week, but witness had had none for a week, because she left her place. She had had nothing but salt and potatoes since last Thursday: not a morsel of meat. And when she went back to the "house," the matron put her into the "shed." Deceased had never been put in the black hole.—The Coroner: What! is there a black hole too?—Witness: Yes, Sir; and I have been put in it. I was once kept there for forty-eight hours, and was all night by myself, having nothing to eat or drink but bread and water.—James Hill, a waiter to persons in the "shed," corroborated the last witness's statement.—The Coroner: What food have you given to the last witness to-day?—Witness: Nothing but bread and water.—After an examination of the matron, Miss Stone, and Mr. Lee, the master of the workhouse, and after the surgeon of the workhouse had stated that he considered the "shed" an unhealthy place, the Jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, Mary Anne Jones, drowned herself rather than return to the workhouse, she being driven to distraction by the thought of the treatment to which she would be subjected in the 'shed'; and we cannot separate without expressing an unanimous opinion that the discipline therein is unnecessarily severe."

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.**—It appears from the official account of births and deaths in the Metropolis during the week ending September 5, that the number of deaths was—Males, 434; females, 450. Births registered in the week—Males, 461; females, 669. Weekly average derived from Deaths of 1841-2-3-4-5, and corrected for increase of population to the middle of 1846—Males, 493; females, 475.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO JERSEY.  
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR OWN ARTISTS.

LAST week, we illustrated in our pages, the Visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to "the privileged island" of Guernsey; an event which will long be gratefully remembered by the inhabitants of this ocean home. It was also arranged that the Royal squadron should visit Jersey, which lies about 18 miles south-east of Guernsey; but, on the morning of the 24th ult., a Pilot arrived at St. Helier, and announced to the Mayor that her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, with their suite, had visited Guernsey, and that the Queen was thence called by the pressure of public business to return to the Isle of Wight. It was, at the same time, intimated that the Royal visit would not be deferred many days.

Immediately upon the receipt of authentic intelligence that her Majesty would certainly visit Jersey, every exertion was made to carry out the well-devised plans of the Committees of the States, assisted by various public committees and individuals. A committee of ladies was also formed to make arrangements for the reception of her Majesty. Seats were erected throughout the whole extent of the promenade on the New Harbour, for the accommodation of at least 6000 persons, and the covered recess nearest the landing-place at the pier-head being elegantly fitted up and ornamented, was converted into a pavilion for her Majesty during the presentation of the addresses.

The certainty of having their hopes realised, incited the Committees to devise and carry into execution some most splendid pieces of ornamental architecture in the form of triumphal arches, which, for variety of design and richness of ornament, reflect the highest credit upon the parties erecting them. Many of these arches had appropriate mottoes inscribed on them, surmounted by the Royal arms, and tastefully worked in flowers, together with a number of flags and banners, bearing the words, "Welcome," "Long live our Queen," "Dieu et mon droit," "Long live our Queen," &c. These decorations were not confined to those parts of the island through which the Royal cortege was likely to pass, but were to be met with generally throughout the country parishes.

On Wednesday morning intelligence arrived that Captain Goodridge, sen., was on board the Royal yacht, and would have the honour of piloting the Royal Squadron into Jersey. About five o'clock in the afternoon the signal was made that the squadron was in sight, and thousands flocked to the heights commanding the bay of St. Aubin's; at six o'clock the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, followed by the *Black Eagle*, the *Fairy*, and the *Garland*, anchored in the bay, under a salute from Elizabeth Castle.

At night, the town and its environs, together with the bay and the heights, which could be seen from the Royal yacht, were illuminated, and a great number of rockets were let off; huge bonfires blazed upon the cliffs; the church steeples were also illuminated, and the signal-post at Fort Regent displayed a number of lanterns which produced a very pleasing effect.

On the first signal being given, the Ordnance yacht pushed from the New Harbour, having on board Colonels Dixon and Le Breton, representing the Governor, who was unable to present himself personally. Besides the Ordnance boat there was another bearing the Bailiff, Sir John de Veulle, and the Viscount Colonel Le Couteur, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, as representatives of the States, accompanied by Mr. Chevalier, Harbour Master of St. Helier's. Her Majesty was most graciously pleased to permit an audience to the Bailiff and Colonels Le Couteur, Dixon, and Le Breton, receiving these gentlemen in the most affable manner, saying that she had heard much of the salubrity and beauty of the island, and was mindful of the loyalty at all times of its inhabitants; that she approved of

the regulations as to the route submitted to her; and stated her Royal pleasure to land the next day at eleven o'clock, being informed by Mr. Chevalier that the tide would then suit.

On board the Royal yacht were her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Lady Jocelyn, the Hon. Miss Kerr, the Dowager Lady Lytton, Earl Spencer, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Colonel Grey, and Sir James Clark.

Thursday opened with a beautiful morning. Her Majesty is said always to have fine weather when she travels; and the flags and arches, and the clean and gala aspect of the town, were true omens of the triumphs of the day.

From an hour before sunrise people were coming into town and proceeding to the neighbourhood of the piers. The *coup d'œil* by ten o'clock was very picturesque and imposing; the ranges of seats covered with well-dressed persons—the crowds swarming on the table-lands of the rocky steep leading to the fort—the decorated red pavilion at the end of the pier, and the white group of young

ladies about it, to welcome her Majesty with the Royal Anthem, gave a fine effect to the scene.

At ten o'clock the depot of the 81st, under the command of Major Creagh, took up their position immediately below the State Room, flanking the pier on both sides. Shortly after the town militia arrived, and formed in line with the depot along the entire pier. The bands played from the moment of their arrival several well-selected pieces. The States arrived in procession shortly after, and took up their position on the left side of the State Chamber. Exactly at twenty-four minutes to eleven the *Fairy* came alongside the Royal yacht, and received on board the Queen, Prince Albert, Lady Jocelyn, the Hon. Miss Kerr, Lord A. Fitzclarence, Lord Palmerston, Lord Spencer, Lord A. Paget, Sir J. Clarke, and Col. Grey. Immediately the battery of Elizabeth Castle opened a Royal salute, and, on the *Fairy* rounding that fort, and entering the Small Roads, the Royal standard of England was hoisted at the pier head, and at the same time a beautiful white flag was run up under the Royal banner, bearing the words "Victoria Harbour" in large characters. Precisely at five minutes to eleven her Majesty disembarked with her Royal Consort and suite, Colonel Le Couteur, the Queen's aide-de-camp, having the distinguished honour of handing the Royal cortege from the bridge to the stairs, and Lady De Veulle and Mrs. Symonds, sister of Col. Le Breton, assisted by Miss Le Maistre, Demoiselle of the Senior Fief of the Isle (that of St. Queen's), of assisting her Majesty in landing on the shores of Jersey.

The landing place and the steps leading to the pavilion were covered with rich carpeting, and a large portion of the pier fronting the Reception Room was also carpeted. The train of ladies sang with thrilling effect the National Anthem, which was led on the concertina by Master Bridgman, and conducted by Mr. Williams, the organist of St. Mark's; they, at the same time, strewed flowers along her Majesty's path. On entering the pavilion, her Majesty seated herself for a moment, his Royal Highness at her right, and beside her the Ladies of Honour and Lord Spencer. The Queen was pleased to receive the Address of the States from the Bailiff; and immediately after her Majesty graciously received the Address of the Militia, from their commander, Colonel Le Breton.

The Addresses having been handed to Lord Spencer by the Queen, her Majesty immediately proceeded to her carriage. The cortege then moved on in the following order:—

- The Mace Bearer, Hugh Godfray, Esq., Grutier.
- The Seal Bearer, George Horman, Esq.
- The Bailiff's Secretary, George Evans, Esq.
- The Bailiff.
- The Royal Commissioners.
- The States.
- The Solicitor-General and the Sheriff.
- The Constables of St. Helier's and St. Saviour's; the Rectors of the Twelve Parishes, headed by the Rev. Mr. Marett, Sub-Dean, in the absence from the island of the Rev. Mr. Hemery, the Dean.
- The Royal carriage, containing her Majesty the QUEEN, his Royal Highness Prince ALBERT, Lady Jocelyn, and the Hon. Miss Kerr.
- The second carriage.—Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department Earl Spencer, Lord in Waiting; Sir James Clark, M.D., Physician to her Majesty; and G. A. Anson, Esq., Secretary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
- The third carriage.—His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, and General Toulou.
- The fourth carriage.—Dr. Dickson, surgeon to his Excellency, and Captain Smith.
- The fifth carriage.—Lady De Veulle and Family.
- The sixth carriage.—The Family of Colonel Le Couteur, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.
- The Aides-de-Camp on either side of the carriages.



THE QUEEN PASSING ST. MARK'S CHURCH, JERSEY.



HER MAJESTY LANDING AT "VICTORIA PIER," JERSEY.



## HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO JERSEY.

The Royal party did not alight at Government House, and after a short stay proceeded along St. Martin's-road to St. Martin's Church, from thence to Mount Orgueil Castle, where the Royal equipage arrived at about half past twelve o'clock. Colonel Dixon, Deputy-warden of the fortress, in the absence of the Governor, had the honour of presenting the keys to the Queen, who was graciously pleased to return the same. This formality having been gone through, and while the National Anthem was being sung by a choir of Jersey young ladies, her Majesty, the Royal Consort, and suite proceeded to inspect the Castle, remaining in it altogether upwards of twenty minutes; and on seeing the coast of France her Majesty expressed her surprise, and asked the Viscount what might be the distance between this island and the opposite coast, to which he replied about 13 or 14 miles; her Majesty expressing a desire to see, if possible, Coutances Cathedral, Colonel Le Conteur proceeded for a spy-glass, but unfortunately the one he procured was not a good one, and the Royal party had a very indifferent view of the opposite coast. Her Majesty was also desirous of entering her name on the visitors' book, but, unfortunately, it was not at hand. The Royal party re-entered their carriages, and returned to the new harbour, where the Royal state barge was in attendance. In a few minutes the barge with the Royal standard at the bow left the steps of the Victoria Harbour, under a royal salute from the town battery of artillery, and proceeded to the Fairy. The second brigade of artillery, stationed at Mont Patibulaire, fired a salute, as did also the guns at Elizabeth Castle, as her Majesty stepped on board. The Fairy cast off, and in a few minutes proceeded for the outer roads, her Majesty most graciously bowing to the multitudes who were cheering her most enthusiastically, his Royal Highness Prince Albert taking off his hat in acknowledging the tribute of the Jersey public.

We are informed that, in Mont Orgueil Castle, Lord Palmerston expressed to the Bailiff her Majesty's great satisfaction at the manner of her reception, and the order of the people, as well as her admiration of the beauties of the island. When about to embark, we believe her Majesty was graciously pleased to give to the Bailiff, from her own lips, the same condescending terms of Royal eulogy on the inhabitants and the country; and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, we understand, benignantly expressed himself in a similar manner.

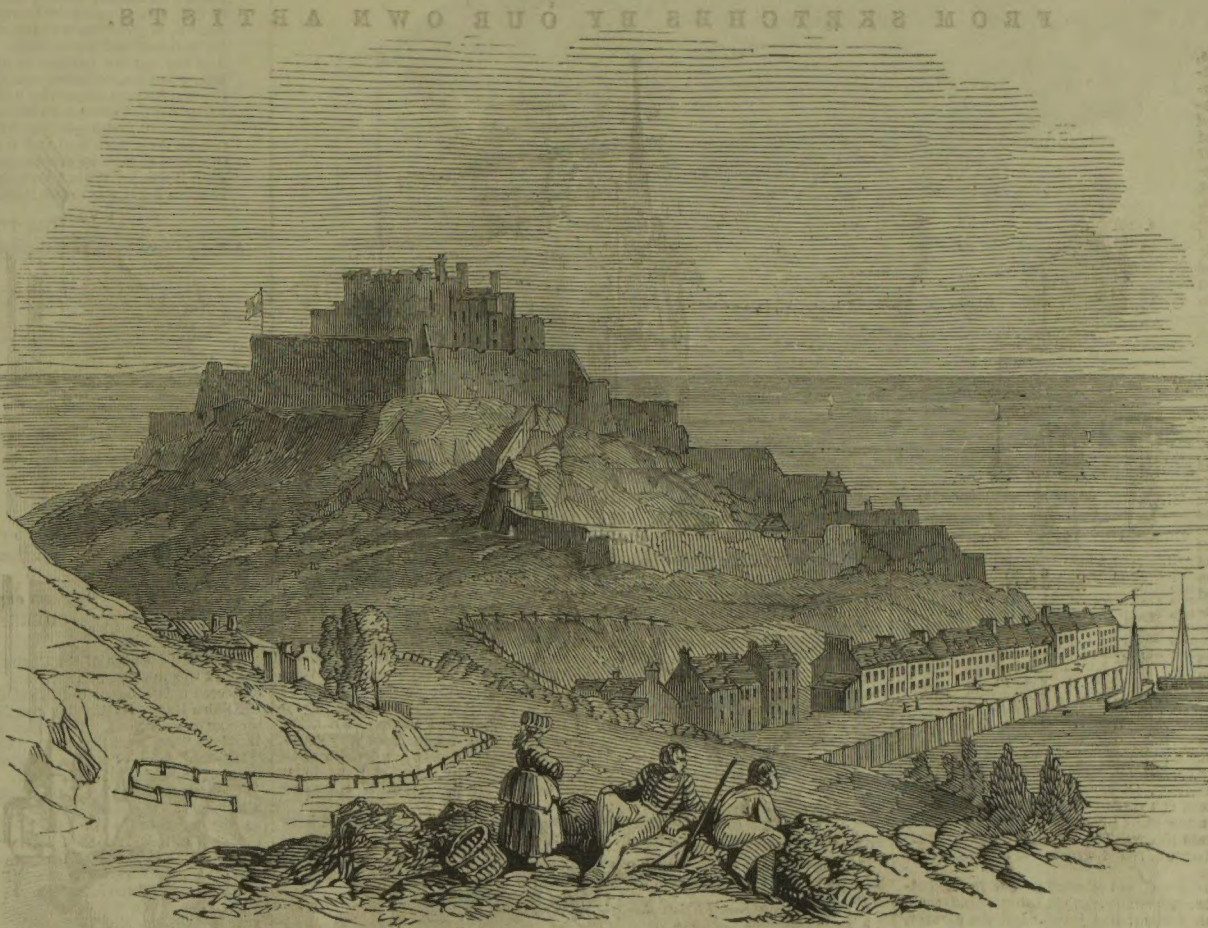
Her Majesty was attired in a very plain manner, wearing a white bonnet lined with pink, with a feather, a green and white plaid dress, and a scarlet and gold scarf; her parasol was of a deep mazarine blue; her Majesty wore her hair plain, and had blended in her countenance an air of affable condescension and courteous dignity. The Prince was attired in a black coat, dark-coloured lavender trousers, and silk waistcoat of white ground, varied with green flowers.

The Royal children remained on board the Victoria and Albert during her Majesty's excursion.

Her Majesty admired greatly the scenery of the country, and often expressed herself pleased with the loyal demonstrations of the inhabitants; she was also particularly struck with the appearance of the artillery and the beauty of the harbour. His Royal Highness Prince Albert said the appearance of the troops was highly creditable to the island, and inquired how many of her Majesty's troops were stationed in the island, thinking that the troops placed along the quays and roads through which the Royal cortege passed were soldiers of the line.

Her Majesty (who looked exceedingly well), on taking leave of the island, expressed herself highly gratified with the affectionate reception she had met with, and with great cordiality added that, in no part of her dominions, had she experienced more demonstrations of attachment than in her loyal island of Jersey.

The Royal squadron left its moorings for Falmouth precisely at ten minutes after eight, on Friday morning, under a parting salute from the battery, the people crowding the hills to pay their last tribute of respect and homage to so kind and truly popular a Sovereign.



MONT ORGUEIL, JERSEY.

Let us mention, *en passant*, a circumstance which occurred shortly before the Victoria and Albert came to her moorings. The little Prince of Wales went on deck, dressed as a sailor—a glazed hat, checked shirt, the handkerchief round the collar tied in a sailor's knot, blue jacket, and white trousers, were his costume. The sailors gave the Royal sailor nine times nine; and, when that was over, he ordered a glass of grog to be given to each of them.

Various incidents occurred on the progress of the Royal Family through the town. In passing through Broad-street, Prince Albert acknowledged with pleased smiles the dutiful homage of his Masonic Brethren, dressed in full costume. In going through the Square, the Queen asked Mr. Centenier Chevalier, who was walking by the carriage, whom the statue represented? and was informed it was George the Second. On passing by Beresford-street, her Majesty said to Mr. Centenier Le Bailly, who was also walking by the carriage, "*Sont-ce la les femmes du marché?*" "*Out, Madame,*" replied Mr. Le Bailly; and Prince Albert, on coming up to Mr. Ramie Le Brocq, inquired of Mr. Vingtenier Renault if it was the Government-house?

Our Illustrations show the time-worn Fortress of Mont Orgueil—the Landing of her Majesty at the Pier—Her Majesty Passing St. Mark's Church—and the Expectant Crowd in the Royal Square.

A few words as to these localities. One of the larger Engravings shows the "Victoria Harbour" and the two Fortresses. Fort Regent, commanding St. Helier, and, with its overtopping ramparts, giving the place the appearance of a continental town. Elizabeth Castle, the second fortress, stands on a rock in the bay opposite the town, and would be insulated at high water, but for a narrow causeway formed by the confluence of the tides between the castle and the shore. The Royal Square is an open space, flagged with smooth stones, surrounded by the principal booksellers' shops, newspaper offices, reading rooms, the court-

house, and one of the principal hotels. Mont Orgueil Castle, once the principal fortress of the island, is on a headland between St. Catherine's and Gronville Bays. Its commanding situation on a rocky headland jutting into the sea, and its massive walls, in many parts yet entire and mantled with ivy to their very summits, render it a very picturesque and striking object. It was the place of confinement of Fyrrne, and the residence of Charles II. during part of his exile.

## THE RIVER PLATE.

Advices from Monte Video to the 30th of June, and from Buenos Ayres to the 11th of June, have reached us. They are exceedingly interesting.

Rosas was reported to be unwell. Gold was rapidly advancing in value: ounces quoted 415 to 425 paper. Exchange on London, 2d. 2 1-16d. the dollar.

The following graphic account of the action off San Lorenzo is written by a British officer:—

"By the evening of the 2nd of June all the Parana convoy, consisting of 110 vessels, were collected at the anchorage, about four miles above the cliffs of San Lorenzo, in the province of Santa Fé, and there waited a favourable wind for forcing the passage.

"The Gorgon and Gassendi steamers had been lying there three weeks, and had made themselves well acquainted with the positions of the enemy, as well as with the capabilities of the islands and creeks.

"The enemy had shown great judgment in selecting this spot to oppose our passage down, as no stronger position is to be found in the whole length of the Parana. The cliffs occupied by them rise 70 feet perpendicularly from the water, and extend north from the little creek or port of San Lorenzo for four miles; thence they tend to the north-west, forming an elbow at the point of approach of vessels coming down the river.

"On this point a battery of two guns was erected, with two or three field-pieces at short intervals to the north-west. A quarter of a mile south of this one, another battery of five guns was erected, of great strength, and well-built of earth; and from this to the creek peeped forth a field-piece at intervals of 400 yards.

"The river at this point is scarcely half a mile broad, the opposite shore being formed by the low islands of Entre Rios. The current runs down at the rate of three miles per hour.

"The great strength of the position consisted in the land behind, the edge of the cliffs declining, so that nothing could be seen but the muzzles and tops of the wheels of the guns. The whole of the guns, battery and field, were mounted on field carriages, and horses were kept ready for transporting them.

"Two nights previous to the passage, on an island opposite the principal battery, and which appeared expressly provided by nature for the occasion, Captain Hotham had placed a masked battery of six congrue rocket tubes, with orders not to show themselves, or open fire, until the action commenced by the steamers.

"This island, so important for the purposes of the enemy, would certainly have been occupied by him, but for the sure destruction which he knew awaited him in its defence. It is wooded. I have been told that while an officer of the Gorgon cautiously reconnoitred it some days before, the sentinel on the opposite cliff was observed to stop suddenly, and gaze long and fixedly on the very spot on which the officer stood; the latter remained motionless, full in the sentry's sight; and at length, after straining his eyes for some minutes, the sentry, fancying he had mistaken a tree for a man, continued his beat, and the officer completed his survey.

"Notice had been given to the convoy that, if through neglect on their part, or to avoid the enemy's shot, any of them should run aground, they would be burnt.

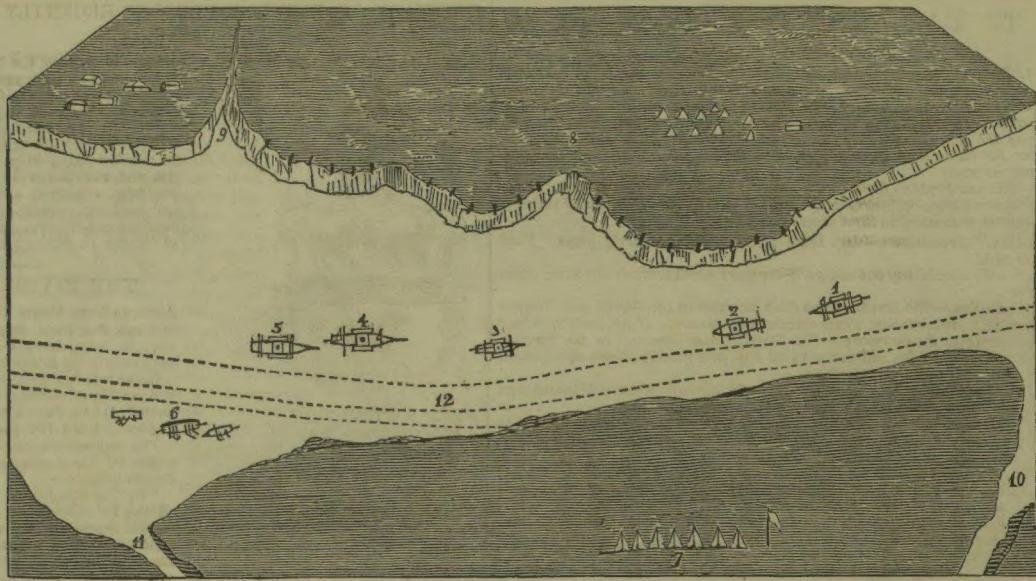
"It had been arranged by the senior officers of the combined squadron that the five largest steamers were first to anchor, to attack the batteries; while the others, with the sailing men-of-war, were to pass on outside of them, at the head of their respective divisions of the convoy. After all the vessels had passed, the steamers were then to weigh and pass down also.

"The following are the vessels of which the combined squadron consisted:—



WAITING FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN, ROYAL SQUARE, JERSEY.





ENGLISH.			
Gorgon steamer	..	Captain Hotham	.. 6 guns
Firebrand steamer	..	Captain Hope	.. 6 guns
Alceto steamer	..	Captain Austen	.. 1 gun
Alzard steamer	..	Captain Tylden	.. 1 gun
Harpy steamer	..	Captain Proctor	.. 1 gun
Dolphin ..	..	Captain Levinge	.. 3 guns
Fanny ..	..	Captain Key	.. 1 gun
FRENCH.			
Gassendi steamer	..	..	.. 6 guns
Fulton steamer	..	..	.. 2 guns
San Martin ..	..	Captain Trehouart	.. 9 guns
Proclia ..	..	..	.. 4 guns
Coquette ..	..	..	.. 20 guns

"On the 4th, at ten A.M., there being a commanding breeze from the northward, the signal was made to weigh. The *Gorgon*, leading past the batteries, and closely followed by the *Fulton* and *Alceto*, anchored in a flanking position 2000 yards below the principal battery, and 800 yards from the field pieces on the cliffs. The *Firebrand* and *Gassendi* at the same time took up their appointed stations above the upper battery and field pieces. The enemy were well prepared, and received us with a brisk discharge of round, grape, and musketry; the former only doing any damage.

"The first shot from the *Gorgon* was the moment selected for our rocket battery to open fire. The enemy, at the principal battery, not yet being within reach, and anxious to see the fun with the upper battery, had jumped on the parapet, and were shouting, 'Viva la Confederacion Argentina,' &c., at a great rate, when the rockets from the island drove them down much faster than they mounted.

"At 10h. 40m. A.M. the action was general. The firing from the steamers was beautiful, nearly every shell bursting at the muzzles of the field-pieces, or over the batteries.

"The steamers then all passed down after the convoy, and at night anchored four miles below the town at Rosario. We were well pleased to find that no one had been killed in any of the vessels, although all the steamers, as well as the men-of-war, and some of the convoy, were damaged in the hull and spars.

"The *Gorgon* alone received ten round shot in the hull, and one through the funnel, beside grape and musket-balls. The small amount of damage done must be attributed entirely to the bad firing of the enemy, as most of the shot passed over us, and proves the havoc that must have been made at Obligado among their best gunners.

"The amount of guns of the enemy was estimated at from fifteen to twenty, of all sizes, from 6 to 18-pounders, commanded by General Mancilla, with about 1000 men. Gaining experience from Obligado, where their infantry were ploughed up by our shot as they stood in their ranks, on the present occasion no more showed themselves than were absolutely necessary to fight the guns. From this circumstance, the secure nature of their position, and the guns not being crowded together as before, we cannot suppose their loss to have been very great. An officer, supposed to be Colonel Thorne (an American, who rendered himself conspicuous for his gallantry at Obligado), was seen to fall. Should it be so, it is but due to so gallant an enemy to suppose that his loss alone must be estimated by his patron, Rosas, as equal to that of 100 men.

"After this, the convoy were allowed to leave the river unmolested, and have since arrived safe at Montevideo.

We are enabled, by the courtesy of a Correspondent, to present our readers with an "owl's-eye" glimpse of the engagement from the mast-head.

1. H. M. steam frigate, *Firebrand*.
2. French steamer, *Gassendi*.
3. French steamer, *Fulton*.
4. H. M. steam-frigate, *Gorgon*.
5. H. M. steam-vessel, *Alceto*.
6. Where a bark and two schooners went on shore, which were burnt.
7. Rocket Brigade—fired 200 12 and 24 pounders.
8. Batteries, consisting of 22-12: 18 and 24 pounder field pieces, and innumerable musketry.
9. Creek, where *Obligado* lay (a schooner that we took at Obligado), afterwards got on shore and crew obliged to leave her. The *Firebrand* blew her up with a shell, to prevent the enemy making use of her.
10. Creek, which rocket boat went up the night before.
11. Creek which it came down.
12. Passage which convoy came down.

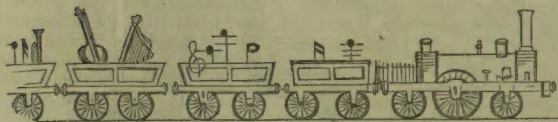
## TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS. BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. XII.



HE rush from home, alluded to in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, has never been so tremendous as this year; all of which may be attributed to the railways. If we were to go up high enough in a balloon to command all England at one view, no doubt, after dark, we should see dots of light scudding about in all directions, marking the trains, like the sparks on the tinder of the blown-out piece of lighted paper, on which it was customary for infancy to detect the parson and clerk following the congregation out of church.

One of the most remarkable features is



THE DIFFUSION OF MUSIC BY THE TRAIN.

The French artist, Grandville, once drew a picture of a concert performed by steam; and we are rapidly approaching a realisation of it: for, during our festivals, the great vocalists sing at Birmingham in the morning, at Edinburgh in the afternoon, and finish the day at Exeter; and the instruments travel at the same rate. Their echoes have scarcely died away at Hereford when they are all in high tune again at Brighton.

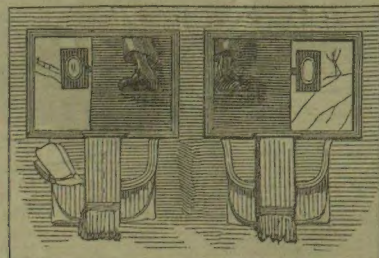
A friend sends us a sketch, made the day before yesterday in Egypt. The different books on the East—"The Crescent and the Cross," "Eothen," "Titmarsh," &c.—have turned everybody's attention to that quarter; and the Pyramids swarm with travellers, as here represented—



It is expected the *Cairo* will, when the arrangements of the steam-vans are completed, become a serious rival to Hampton Court.

Our friend says that, one day last week, the *Great Pyramid* was like an ant-hill; and that there was not room for one more upon it. The authorities had interfered.

From our "Mail Bag" we take the following letter, with the accompanying sketch of a



VIEW BETWEEN LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

"Sir," says the writer, "I took a place in the *coupe* of an express train, thinking that I should be enabled to see the country. Instead of that, I only saw the back of the carriage before me, all the way, with the clumsy shoes of the guard

who sat on the top of it. This is to warn your readers not to do the same. The Directors ought to put up looking-glasses, at an angle, to reflect the country; like those set up at windows to show who is calling, that you may not be at home unless you please."

## BALLADS OF THE LINE.

HE DINED AT BERTHOLLINIS.

AIR.—"She Wore a Wreath of Roses."

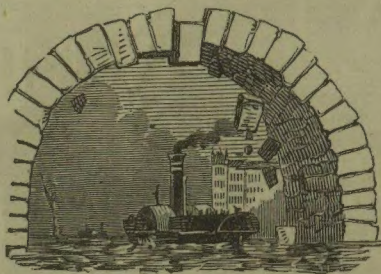
He dined at Berthollinis, the day when first we met,  
A pint of single stout was on the board before him set;  
His dinner had the lightness—his voice the humble tone  
Of one to whom a shilling was not intimately known;  
I saw him but a moment, but I think I see him now,  
In that hat of time-worn gossamer that drooped upon his brow.

A new dark Lama Paletot, when next we met he wore,  
The expression of his dress was not so seedy as before;  
And, dining at his side, was one, in Hemming's room upstairs,  
Who deem'd his Line a good one, and who took five hundred shares.  
I saw him but a moment, but methinks I see him still,  
At that *coffe*, in the Haymarket, where yet he owes the bill!

And once again I saw him, but this time it was not here;  
In coat of questionable age he traversed Boulogne Pier;  
He stepped in shabby solitude, for, on one fated day  
The bubble of his Line had burst, and he had run away.  
I saw him quite down-hearted, with his *paletot* all but rags,  
As he undertook the fate of all Provisionary Stags.

## THE PERILS OF WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.

The position of the hapless people in the ship, in "Sinbad the Sailor," when the Roc let the big stone fall on them, and swamped them altogether, was not worse than that of the poor travellers who are compelled to pass under Westminster-bridge in their steam-boat travels. A facetious contemporary is looking after the interests of those above the bridge; but those beneath ought to com-



mand the same sympathy, for the stones of the arches are tumbling about in such eccentric fashions, that before long each arch will form a grotto, or ruin, that shall rival the Colosseum; and, indeed, may be converted, by a coffer-dam, into "the only sub-aqueous exhibition in London," with which Mr. W. Bradwell might be able to effect a great deal; and the proceeds might go to the families of all those who had been smashed when passing under, now that dead-ends are done away with.

In the taste for reviving old English minstrelsy, the architectural ballad once made upon London Bridge may come again into popularity, substituting "Lambeth" for "Westminster," as follows:

"Lambeth Bridge is broken down,  
Dance over Lady Lee;  
Lambeth Bridge is broken down,  
With a gay lady."

Whether Lady Lee, whoever she may be, would consent to such a proposal, or whether such savage hilarity was necessary to build the bridge up again, we will not argue. It will be lucky, however, when the bridge does break down (which it assuredly will before long), if it is only, in the words of the song,

"With a gay lady."

and not with the hundreds now passing to and fro on it.

What with this hazardous water approach to the Western outlet of London, and the Counties Railway at the Eastern, there only wants an eruption of Mount Primrose, or an earthquake at the Elephant and Castle, to block us up altogether.

## CHARADE THE EIGHTH.

The air came close and sultry, when it chose to come at all,  
And not a breath was stirring in the Churchyard of St. Paul;  
And dogs went mad, and fish were boiled whilst swimming in their pond;  
And Mercury achieved degrees it could not get beyond;  
The theatres were deserted, so was almost every ball—  
The veriest Polka-maniac didn't choose to dance at all.  
The Opera, e'en, was empty, 'spite of novelty and stars,  
And nobody was happy, save the street-sweeping Lascars.  
But every one, both old and young, was perishing with thirst,  
And nought was heard but loud complaints and grumbling at MY FIRST.  
Sir Harry followed all the world, and left the glowing town;  
He made a tour—went up Mont Blanc, and by the Rhine came down.  
He bought things at the Rigi, wooden spoons and paper knives,  
And at St. Bernard got a dog, who'd saved a dozen lives;

And chamois horns at Montauvert, and agate boxes too,  
With watches from Geneva—rusty arms from Waterloo;  
Mosaic views from Florence, and from Paris busts in plaster,  
From Pisa leaning towers, nicely carved in alabaster.  
In fact, things meant for travellers he bought, where'er he went;  
But all, to give unto MY SECOND was his sole intent.  
He proposed and was accepted by a rich and high-born girl,  
And the first few months, as usual, passed in something like a whirl;  
But, when August came again, and when the corn was in the sheaf,  
Ere the first autumnal tint had fallen on the summer leaf,  
Being slightly *ennuyé*, he left his home in search of sport,  
With an old friend—not his wife—but one of very good report;  
One he loved both well and truly, as the partner of his joys;  
One who, though by nature tranquil, in the world had made some noise.  
Then it was MY WHOLE he sought; in fact, he never would declare,  
That his heart was in the Highlands, when he chanced not to be there.

## THE POETRY OF HOGG.

A lively Correspondent encloses the following mythological whim as his idea of



PIG-ASUS.

## MUSIC.

(From our own Correspondent.)

## HEREFORD FESTIVAL.

HEREFORD, Wednesday.

The 123rd Meeting of the Choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, commenced this morning. There are to be six performances—three in the morning of sacred music, in the Cathedral Church, and three concerts in the evening at the Shire Hall. On Monday and Tuesday evenings, there were rehearsals of the secular compositions. Yesterday was devoted to going through the Anthems, Handel's "Te Deum," Mozart's "Requiem," and Spohr's "Fall of Babylon." The "Messiah" will, of course, be executed without rehearsal, as all the artists are quite at home in that great work.

These gatherings are held annually in Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, alternately. The collections at the doors of the Cathedral are appropriated, without deduction to the Diocesan Clerical Charities, and if there be any balance after the expenditure has been met, by the sale of tickets, it is also given to the Widows and Orphans of the poorer clergy. But of late years a loss has taken place, and gentlemen who accept the office of Stewards sustain it with the aid of a certain guarantee fund from the inhabitants of the town where the Festival is held. The organist of each Cathedral is the Conductor for the time being. This year it falls on Mr. Townshend Smith, who, if inexperienced in the use of the *baton*, has displayed much ability in the preparatory arrangements.

The principal vocal performers are Miss Birch, the Misses Williams, Miss Dolby, and Messrs. Hobbs, Lockey, Hutton, Machin, and Phillips,—most of our best English vocalists. Mr. T. Cooke is leader of the morning programmes, and Mr. Willy of the evening concerts. Amongst the instrumentalists of note are Blagrove, Lindley, Lucas, Williams, G. Cooke, Baumann, Godfrey, the Harpers, Platt, Rae, J. and W. Loder, Moratt, Hill, Howell, Flower, Calkin, Crouch, Watkins, Anderson, Seymour, Watts, W. Cramer, Card, the Smithies, Chipp, Prospre, &c. Mr. Arnott presides at the organ, and Mr. W. Done at the pianoforte; the former is organist of Gloucester Cathedral, and the latter of Worcester.

The Cathedral is still under renovation; but, as the nave is completed, it was here that the orchestra was erected, just before where the screen stood formerly. In front of this is a raised gallery, and seats are placed in the aisles and in the body of the nave. The massive Saxon columns, with the Gothic arches above, did not harmonise certainly with the clumsy wooden scaffolds for auditory and executors; but the effect on the whole was not bad, as there were crimson and green coverings to the seats.

There was divine service this morning at the Cathedral, and upwards of £200 were taken at the doors by the ladies who held the plates. This amount has nothing to do with the receipts for admission. The selection comprised Spohr's Overture, "Last Judgment," Handel's *Dettingen Te Deum*, Purcell's *Jubilate* in D, Dr. Croft's Anthem, "God is gone up," Dr. Boyce's "O, where shall wisdom be found," and Dr. Hayes's "O, worship the Lord." Tallis's *Preces*, Responses, and Litany, and Soaper's Chant for the "Venite," and Psalms, were also given. The effect was grand and impressive, and the service was well executed from beginning to end. An excellent sermon, advocating the cause of charity, was preached by the Rev. Richard Lane Freer, B.D., Rector of Bishopstone, who took his text from the 14th Chap. of Luke, verse 1. The Bishop of Hereford, the Dean and Chapter, the Mayor and Corporation, were present. The town had a very animated appearance all day.

THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

The first Concert at the Shire Hall last night was not so well attended as the excellence of the scheme deserved. Weber's "Der Freyschutz," and Rossini's "William Tell" overtures were splendidly executed. Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" was also finely done—Mr. Lockey taking the tenor *soli*, Mr. Phillips the *Priests' soli*, and Miss M. Williams the aged woman. The picturesque chorus, "Disperse, disperse," and the fantastic "Come with torches," were extremely well sung, but the audience was tame to the last degree. Mr. Done, of Worcester Cathedral, conducted this work with zeal and ability. Beethoven's beautiful quintet for piano, clarinet, oboe, horn, and bassoon, was charmingly rendered by Hutton, Williams, G. Cooke, Platt, and Baumann. Mr. Hutton is a first-rate pianist in our home market, and a very able composer. His songs of "The Chapel," and "The Shepherd's Winter Song," sung by Miss Dolby, the latter being encored, are fully equal to Schubert, who has been taken as a model by Mr. Hutton. We hope he will drop the name of Czapek for the future. The patriarch Lindley played his violoncello jig with great unction, and was much applauded. His tone is still unrivalled. Mr. Phillips was encored in the "Sea Fight," with Dryden's words. John Barnett's madrigal, "Merrily wake Music's measure," was another encore. Bishop's famous "Tramp Chorus" concluded the Concert, after airs by Hobbs, Machin, and Miss Birch. Mr. Hutton was called upon to repeat the song of the "Savoyard," with his amusing *patois*.

This morning, Mozart's "Requiem" in an English form, and Spohr's "Fall of Babylon," were given; but I must reserve my notice until next week. There will be a Ball after the Second Concert to-night, at the Shire Hall. The "Messiah" is given to-morrow; and the Third and last Concert terminates the Festival to-morrow evening.

BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS.—Power is given to her Majesty by an Act of Parliament, passed on the 18th ult., to reduce the duties on books, prints, or drawings, published in and imported from any foreign country. On works originally produced in the United Kingdom, and re-published in the country of export, the duty may, by an Order in Council, be reduced to £2 10s. the cwt.; and works not originally produced in the United Kingdom, to 15s. the cwt.; whilst on prints and drawings (plain or coloured) one halfpenny each, or three halfpence the dozen, bound or sewn.

THE CONVICT JOHN SMITH.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to respite John Smith during pleasure. The convict is indebted for the preservation of his life to the jury who tried him, all of whom signed a memorial for mercy; to the untiring efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Walters and their family, whom he had served for 17 years; to the members of the Coroner's jury, who signed the general petition; to the magistrates, clergy, merchants, and others in London and in Norwich, who added 3,000 signatures, testifying their estimate of the value of character under circumstances wherein such testimony only can avail a prisoner; and above all, to the kindness and unremitting exertions of Mr. Alderman Sidney.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Bach, a healthy man, about fifty years of age, manager of Messrs. Peg and Co., paper and rag merchants, on Tuesday fell suddenly dead while engaged in his usual occupation. Surgical assistance was immediately called in, but it was of no avail.

## BIRTHS.

On Thursday, the 3rd instant, at the Park, Harrow, the lady of George Frederick Harris Esq., of a son.—In Eaton-square, the lady of Major-General Caulfield, C.B., of a daughter.—At Castle Bernard, county of Cork, the Viscountess Bernard, of a daughter.—At Newry, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, C.B., late Bombay Horse Artillery, of a daughter.—At Caversham, Oxfordshire, the Hon. Mrs. John Gellibrand Hubbard, of a son.—At Oatlands-cottage, Weybridge, the lady of George Little, Esq., of a son.—At Cleveland, Dawlish, the lady of Henry Ley, Esq., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At Kilkenny, Charles William Tupper, Esq., 7th Fusiliers, to Frances Letitia, daughter of Sir Wheeler Cuffe, Bart.—At Rochdale, the Rev. John Edwards, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Molesworth.—At Keswick, Robert L. Turner, Esq., of her Majesty's 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Joseph Gunson, Esq.—At Wistow Hall, Albert, eldest son of the late Sir Albert Pelt, to Elizabeth Barbara, only daughter of Sir Henry Halford, Bart., M.P.—On Monday, the 7th inst., at St. John's, Lambeth, W. J. O'Hea, Esq., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Abraham Filmore, of Ilington, Devon.

## DEATHS.

At Chiswick, Mary, the wife of Morgan Thomas, Esq.—At Binstead, Isle of Wight, Sarah, relict of the late Major-General Mann, R.E.—On the 7th instant, Captain George Douglas Bowyer, half-pay, 90th Light Infantry.—At Barnet, aged seventy-nine, Mrs. Sarah Roberts, sister of the late Nathaniel Roberts, Esq.—Of consumption, Mr. George Wynne, late of the Surrey Theatre.—At Pit House, Reddington, Ann, widow of the late John Williams Bristow, Esq.—At Newport, Isle of Wight, Charles Cornwall Seymour Worsley, Esq.—In Wilton-crescent, the Hon. John Kennedy, grandson of the Marquis of Ailesa, aged twenty-seven.—At Evesham, aged eighty-three, Edward Rudge, Esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.—At the Vicarage, West Lavington, Wilts, the Rev. Robert Clarke Caswall, LL.B.—At Chingford, Essex, James de Saunarez, Esq.—On the 5th instant, at Malshanger House, near Basingstoke, the Right Hon. Lord Metcalfe, in the 62nd year of his age.—At Stokeley, Yorkshire, in her 90th year, Margaret, relict of the late John Haviside, Esq.—On the 4th inst., Edward Costa, Esq.—On the 7th inst., in the 78th year of her age, Mary, relict of William King, Esq.—At an advanced age, the Rev. Phippe Long, of Shabington vicarage, near Thame, Oxon.—On the 7th inst., Sarah, widow of the late Captain Corry.



## OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR SEPTEMBER.

## BREVITY OF LIFE.

The rapidity with which time is said to move, most poets have spent some time in showing. Life has had its comparison in a vapour, a cloud, a wheel, a stream, a dream; but no simile has been more favoured and admired than that of a flower. Its budding and opening, its brightness and its evanescence, its drooping and passing away, are under the observation of nearly every one. With some bards the verse ceases with the allusion; while others, more to the purpose, draw those inferences and maxims which suit their personal or their religious ideas.

How sings the sweet lark of Ireland?—  
This moment's a flower, too fair and brief | To be withered and stained," &c.  
Or the old and admired song—

Life let us cherish  
Whilst yet the taper glows,  
"Let us fill ourselves with costly wines and ointments; and let no flower of the field pass by us. Let us crown ourselves with rose buds, before they be withered."—*Wisd. Sol.*, chap. ii.

Gather, therefore, the rose whilst yet is prime,  
For soon comes age, that will her pride  
dewflower;  
Gather the rose of love whilst yet is time,  
Whilst loving thou mayst loved be with equal  
crime.  
SPENSER.

What need a man forestall his date of grief,  
And run to meet what he would most avoid?  
MILTON, *Comus*, 362, 3.

And we might add, in termination of this part of the subject, the family motto of the Doddridges,  
Dum vivimus vivamus,  
so beautifully illustrated and warmed into vivid Christianity by the piety of one of its bearers:

"Live while you live," the epicure would say,  
"And seize the pleasures of the present day,"  
"Live while you live," the sacred preacher cries,  
"And give to God each moment as it flies."  
Lord, in my views let both united be,  
I live in pleasure when I live to Thee!

—*The New Quarterly Review*.

## A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

It is quite delightful, in these days of artificial life, when everything is chiselled and polished into such a degree of smoothness, that, together with the rough surface, all which bore the stamp of nature and originality is removed, to meet with anything fresh and genuine, and which appears to come from the heart rather than the head: in other words, which speaks the language of sentiment and feeling, rather than that of cold and dry reason. We have far too much of the latter. We live in an atmosphere of matter of fact, the gloom and dreariness of which we seldom allow to be dispelled by the genial warmth of the imagination. Everything is grounded upon calculation, and that of the lowest kind. Every step in our progress—every move in the journey of life—is made with utilitarian views alone, with the prospect only of temporal gain or loss. We plod our weary way along, not like pilgrims and sojourners in a world of trial, but like denizens of a country which is to be ours for ever, beyond which there is no hope. We rise up betimes in the morning, and late at night do we take our rest; and upon what are our waking thoughts and our last reflections employed but upon gain, mean and selfish gain? The "age of chivalry is gone," and the "poetry of life has fled." Everything around us is hard, dry, and calculating; thus even our works of imagination partake of this strongly marked character of the present period, and exhibit its results in striking colours. Intellectual triumphs, rather than appeals to the imagination, are sought after and desired, and their pages more frequently display sparkling wit, pointed irony, and clever sarcasm, the feats of intellectual skill, than attempts to lay bare the recesses of the human heart, and to analyze those mighty secrets which it contains.—*The New Quarterly Review*.

## SHAKESPEARE'S HUMANITIES.

In Ariel's narrative, in the fifth act of the "Tempest," of the state and behaviour of "the King and his followers," how admirably has the poet seized the occasion to awaken our sympathies with the humanities of his drama; which, though he often obscures them with the exhibition of the wonderful, he never entirely dismisses from the scene. He avails himself of the opportunity afforded by a description of suffering to read another of those splendid lessons (so frequent with him) on the ennobling quality of mercy, and the feeling of compassion for our fellow man; a feeling which the spirit seems almost to envy human nature the indulgence of. Surely, Shakespeare was made up of all the gentlest elements of our nature. This truly Christian spirit, breathing compassion and forgiveness of injuries, infuses itself into all his works, and arrests our attention on every opposite occasion.—*Hood's Magazine*.

## THOROUGH-DRAINING LAND.

The demand for Mr. Smith's (of Deanston) paper on thorough-draining has gradually increased, and upwards of twenty-five thousand copies have been sold to be distributed all over the kingdom, carrying with them a knowledge of the most important practical improvement in agriculture which has been given to the world in our day. Mr. Smith states in this paper that the agriculturists of Great Britain might, by thorough-draining and subsoil ploughing, followed by an improved system of cultivation, successfully compete with any country in agricultural productions; and he emphatically pronounced that, by a general adoption of these principles, the Corn Laws would die a natural death, and save a political struggle. Mr. Cobden, in his very first address to the Corn Law League, quoted Mr. Smith's opinion of the capabilities of the British soil, if properly dealt with. Mr. Smith had considerable intercourse with Mr. J. B. Smith, Mr. Cobden, and others, at the commencement of their movement; but he considered the principle of the League unconstitutional, and their procedure rather obtrusive and violent, being an advocate for the diffusion of intelligence, on the economic bearing of the question, without abuse of the landed proprietors, or the use of expressions tending to alienate from them the attachment of the peasantry.—From a very interesting Memoir of Mr. Smith, of Deanston, in the *Farmer's Magazine*.

## MUSICAL EDUCATION.

The heaps of startling trashy fashionable music which are poured out of the press and palmed off on the public by teachers and publishers, are the effect, not the cause, of the low character and the mistaken objects of the every-day performances of our drawing-rooms. What is their object? It is not uncharitable to say, that it is either a personal lure of display, or a cruel necessity (conceived by parent and child to be a duty) of showing that the daughter has been well educated; that no money has been spared in giving accomplishments; in other words, it is a means of publishing that a competent "degree" has been taken in the female curriculum of education, and that a certain amount of pounds, shillings, and pence have been expended, according to the conventional method established in so-called good society. If the thing itself was the object—if music, for its own intrinsic value, both as an intellectual study and a fine art, was duly appreciated, then it would be taught rationally, studied perfectly, and practised by those who are physically and mentally capable of carrying it out; not mercenrily, as it is now, for the few years before matrimony, but as a means of high enjoyment, and as cultivating a pure and elevated taste.—*The Union Magazine*.

## SUPERSTITION IN SHETLAND.

The extent to which superstition influences the minds of the Shetlanders is scarcely conceivable. At the very time I write (August 3rd) an example of this has been making what you publishers call, I think, "the round of the press." No fewer than four hundred fishermen from the west coast of Caithness, who had travelled towards the Moray Firth in quest of employment at their annual labour of herring-fishing, in order to enable them to earn as much money as will support them throughout the winter, have been deterred from engaging in their wonted occupation, and nearly frightened out of their wits, by the prediction of an old woman, foretelling that an awful storm would arise and destroy both men and boats. This silly rumour was held by those ignorant Highlanders to be sufficient warning not to jeopardise their lives; and accordingly many of them prepared to retrace their steps to the cheerless boathouses they had just left. The greater part of them, it is said, returned home, whilst the more stout-hearted, believing themselves safe from the impending danger in Banff and Morayside, wandered about the towns and villages, endeavouring to find employment by land. The old wife who has caused all this mischief was committed to prison, with a view to have her punished according to her deserts; but, in the meantime, it is estimated that on the beach at Wick nearly fifty boats have been thrown idle in consequence, involving a loss of some £5000, attributable solely to the desertion of these foolish men, who have gone back to their families to rusticate in a state of half starvation, the victims of their own blind delusions.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

## FATE OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Sir Walter Raleigh perished in the sixty-sixth year of his age—a mournful monument of the proverbial mutability of fortune, and a testimony that the most brilliant capacities, unless accompanied by moral rectitude, are insufficient and unstable. However much we may be inclined to dissent from that sweeping sentence of Dr. Lingard (vol. vi. page 171), that, in this catastrophe, "the provocation was great, and the punishment not understood," we can, nevertheless, coincide with that eminent historian in looking with admiration upon the magnificent self-possession of Raleigh. We can peruse with joy that splendid panegyric uttered by the Bishop of Salisbury, who attended Sir Walter on the scaffold, and who declared that "his was the most fearless of deaths that ever was known, and the most resolute and confident, yet with reverence and conscience!" We can rejoice that the contemporary population were sufficiently dispassionate to regard that execution, according to Hume (*Hist. Eng.* vi. 99), as a deed of "cruelty and injustice, meanness and indiscretion!" We can rejoice to hear Mr. Macanlay (*Essays*, ii. 340) asserting that that decollation, "under all the circumstances, must be considered as a dastardly murder!" We can almost rejoice at that dramatic incident at Whitehall, where, several years after this imperial assassination, James was startled by the introduction of Raleigh's only surviving son, Carew, at court, and turned from him with loathing, muttering that he resembled his father's ghost! An anecdote which proves, as Miss Aldin keenly remarks (*Memoirs of James*, vol. ii. p. 105), "how loudly the conscience of the King upbraided him with the sacrifice of Sir Walter." We can rejoice in these considerations, painful and lamentable as they are, because, in the indignation which they aroused against the murderer of Raleigh, we recognise the safeguard of the future illustrious. Because Sovereigns must tremble in their palaces, and Ambassadors swallow vengeance in their cabinets, before another subject, however exalted or however base, shall suffer wrongfully for their satisfaction; before another Raleigh can perish by an ignominious punishment, deriving an additional glory to his memory out of the very abjectness and degradation of his antagonists.—*Dolman's Magazine*.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. O."—1. Enigma No. 46 is correctly printed. Examine it again; if you then fail, we will give the solution.—2. We cannot insert your challenge to young players, except as an advertisement.—3. Having begun the publication of Messrs. Horwitz and Kieseritzki's match games, we were unwilling to break that series by introducing the games now playing between Messrs. Staunton and Harrwitz; besides, as the latter have already been given daily in the Herald and Standard, their novelty is gone.  
"Orient."—The new Problem from India, which graces the current Number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," is rightly printed, and is allowed to be one of the most beautiful pieces of strategy in three moves ever seen.  
"Mr. B. B. S." Broadstairs.—Mr. Lewis is alive, but he rarely plays. Your solution is right.  
"Timouse."—We should say one edition of the work named was of the same value as the other.  
"C. F. S." Islington.—The London Chess Club assemble at the George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill. Subscription, Three Guineas per annum. If you wish to become a Member, write to the Secretary.—The Grand Chess Divan is in the Strand, opposite Exeter Hall. You will find play all day, and readily obtain information upon the other little points you mention.  
"F. N. B."—Any foreign Chess work is obtainable through Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the London Publishers of the "Berlin Chess Journal."  
"J. P. B." Settle.—The first position we have already published. The other, called "Phidiot's Legacy," is inaccurate. The Queen, as you suggest, should be at her Kt 3rd. Many thanks for your good wishes.  
"Hull."—We have received two Problems, one in three, the other in two moves; but the accompanying letter has been mislaid, and we are ignorant of the author's name. To that in three moves, no solution is sent.  
"A Subscriber."—You must have the goodness to send us the position. We have neither time nor opportunity to refer to the paper mentioned. Copy out the situation of the men, and a solution shall be given next week.  
"C. R. L."—Received, with thanks.  
"E. A." Kensington.—We are not acquainted with the game.  
"Chess-Mania."—We cannot see the mate of two moves in Enigma No. 45. You say, "Queen to B's 5th (ch)," for the first move; but the B's 5th sq is already occupied by a White Pawn. Look again at the position.  
Solutions by "J. T. C.," "Sopraccita," "C. O.," "A. E. L.," "W. P.," "Jerry," "Alpha," "Amateur," "Styk," "J. W. D.," "J. W.," "F. N. B.," "D. C.," "Punch," and "S. S.," are correct.  
drawn games.

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 138.

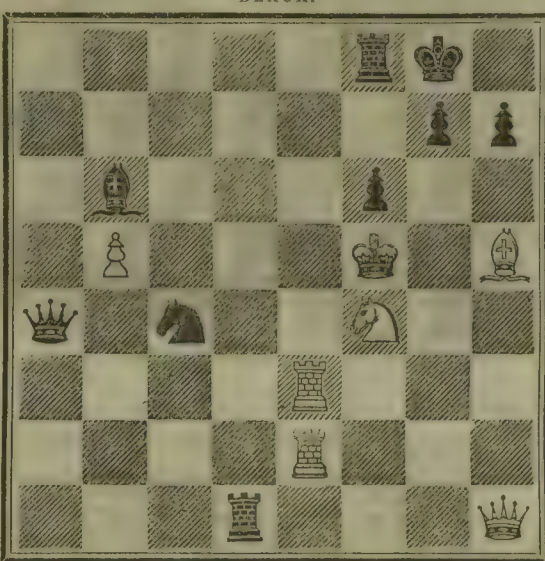
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R P takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
2. R to R 8th (ch)	Kt takes R (best)
3. P takes Kt	K takes Q, becoming a Queen (ch)
4. B P one (discovering ch)	K to R 2d
5. Kt to B 8th, mate	

## PROBLEM No. 139.

By M. KLING.

White plays first and mates in eight moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

## CONTINUATION OF MESSRS. HORWITZ AND KIESERITZKI'S GAMES.

## GAME THE EIGHTH.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	13. Kt takes Q	B takes P (ch)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	14. K to R sq	B takes Kt
3. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	15. R takes Kt	P takes R
4. Q P two	K Kt takes P	16. Q to K Kt 4th	K B to K 2nd (a)
5. P takes P	P P two	17. Q takes K P	Q B to Kt 2nd
6. K B to Q Kt's 5th	K B to Q B 4th	18. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K to R sq
7. Castles	Castles	19. Q to Q R 4th	K B to Q B 4th
8. B takes Kt	P takes B	20. R to K sq (b)	Q R to K 3rd
9. K Kt to Q 4th	Q B to R 3rd	21. Kt to K B 3rd	K R to K sq
10. R to K sq	Q to K R 5th	22. Kt to K B 5th	Q R to K 2nd
11. Q B to K 3rd	Q R to K sq	23. Q to her B 4th	
12. K Kt to B 5th	B takes B (l)		And wins.

(a) R to Q sq would have been better.  
(b) Instead of this move, he might safely have played Kt to K 4th, and if then Black took the Pawn it would have cost him a piece, on account of Kt takes B followed by Q to her Kt 4th.

## GAME THE NINTH.

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	22. Q P one	R to K sq
2. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	23. Q to K B 2d	Q to her sq
3. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt takes K P	24. K R P two	R to K B sq
4. Q P one	K Kt to B 3d	25. Q takes R (ch)	Q takes Q
5. Kt takes P	Q P two	26. R takes Q (ch)	K takes R
6. Q to K 2d	Q B to K 3d	27. K to B 2d	K to Kt sq
7. B to Q Kt 3d	Q B P one	28. B takes Kt	K takes B
8. K B P two	K B to K 2d	29. K to B 3d	K to B 3d
9. Castles	K Kt P one	30. Kt to Q 3d	Q Kt P one
10. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q Kt to Q 2d	31. K to B 4th	K R P one
11. Q Kt to K B 3d	Q Kt to B 4th	32. K Kt P one (ch)	P takes P (ch)
12. Q B to K 3d	Q P two	33. P takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2d
13. Q B P one	Kt takes B	34. K to K 5th	B to K B 4th
14. P takes Kt	Castles	35. Kt to K B 4th	B to Q 7th
15. Q R to K sq	Kt to K sq	36. K to Q 6th	B takes P
16. Q Kt to Kt 5th	B takes Kt	37. K takes P	K to B 2d
17. P takes B	Kt to K Kt 2d	38. K takes P	Q R P one
18. K Kt P two	K B P two	39. K to Q B 4th	K to K 2d
19. P takes P (in passing)	R takes P	40. Kt takes P (ch)	K to his 3d
20. B to K R 6th	R takes R (ch)	41. Kt to K 5th	And Black surrenders.
21. R takes R	Q to Kt 3d (ch)		

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

## No. 49.—By Mr. BREDE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at R sq	K at his R 4th
Q at her 2nd	Q at her 4th
R at Q Kt 3rd	R at K Kt 2nd
B at Q Kt 4th	B at K Kt 8th
B at Q R 3rd	B at K B 2nd
	Kt at K R 7th and
	K Kt 4th
	P's at K Kt 3rd
	and K B 4th

White to play, and mate in four moves.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 2nd	K at Q 4th
Q at K 2nd	Q at K Kt 2nd
B at Q R 4th	R at Q R sq

White playing first, mates in three moves.

## No. 50.—By THE SAME.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 2nd	K at his R 4th
Q at her B 6th	Q at her K 2nd
Kts at K 5th and Q B 7th	R's at K R sq and
	Q B sq
P's at K R 4th and	B at K 5th
K Kt 3rd	Kt at Q B 4th
	P's at K R 3rd, Q
	6th, Q Kt 3rd,
	and Q R 7th

White playing first mates in three moves.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Kt at Q Kt 5th	P's at K Kt 4th
P's at K Kt 4th, K	and K sq
3rd, Q B 3rd, and	P's at K 4th and
Q Kt 4th	Q 2nd

White playing first, mates in three moves.

DRAUGHTS.—A gentleman amateur, who has left his address at this office, is desirous of playing a match at Draughts, of twenty-one games, at one guinea each game, and ten guineas the main; on condition that he be allowed to score

A MAN KILLED BY A BULL.—On Tuesday a man, named George Ellis, was in a field at Roehampton, removing a bull, when the animal turned upon him, and, before he could escape, tossed him. Some persons went to his assistance, and he was taken to St. George's Hospital, where it was found that the spinal cord was fractured. He died in a few hours after his admission.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## LORD METCALFE.

CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Baron Metcalfe of Ferne Hill, in the county of Berks, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, also a Privy Councillor and a G.C.B., was born the 30th January, 1785. He was the second son of Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., by his wife, Susanna, daughter of John Debonnaire, Esq., and widow of Major Smith. Sir Thomas himself took an active part in East Indian affairs, and was a Director of the Company. The son, Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, the subject of this notice, after being at Eton, proceeded to India when only fifteen, and during a period of many years passed there through various gradations of rank, always acquitting himself with great ability and credit. He was for a considerable time a member of the Supreme Council of Bombay, as well as Governor of

Agra. Previous to those honourable appointments, while Chief Resident Agent to the Nizam of the Deccan, Mr., now Sir Charles, Metcalfe had succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his eldest brother, Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, in 1822. In 1834, Sir Charles Metcalfe assumed the duties of Governor-General, vacant by the recall of Lord William Bentinck, and continued to fulfil them until relieved by the new Governor, his friend, Lord Auckland. During his administration Sir Charles granted full freedom to the press of India; this having displeased the Board of Directors, he retired from the Company's service, and returned to England in 1837, carrying with him the warm affection and regrets of the whole Indian population. After a brief residence on his paternal estate, Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed Governor-General of Jamaica, the 11th July, 1839. Here, by his wise and skilful conduct, he quieted the then disturbed condition of the country: in 1842, however, the incipient symptoms of the disease which afterwards proved so fatal to him, compelled him to resign and come back to England. In 1843, his health having somewhat bettered, Sir Charles was named Governor-General of Canada: here, also, his administration was proving most beneficial to the country, when the terrible disorder, cancer, under which he laboured, resumed its virulence. On the 1st December, 1845, he once more sailed for England. He had been created Baron Metcalfe in 1844.

From the period of his return, Lord Metcalfe's malady daily gained ground, and his sufferings were intense; these he bore with perfect Christian meekness and fortitude, until death came to his relief, on the 5th instant: he expired in the 62nd year of his age, at his seat near Basingstoke, leaving an honoured name behind him. For forty-three years, this great and good man devoted himself to the public service with an energy and determination that no labour or sickness could abate—with a success, too, that was everywhere apparent. In private life, he was no less to be admired. Kind, generous, affable, and abounding in charity, he was invariably beloved by the people whom he governed; and his society was the delight of the numerous friends whom affection and esteem drew around him.

"On a consideration of the whole life of Lord Metcalfe," said a Canadian writer, commenting on his Lordship's departure from Canada, "we find him fully justifying the character of a fitting representative of such a Monarch as the Sovereign of England—dignified in his language, mild in his power, just in his decisions, amiable in his private life, and generous in his charities."

Lord Metcalfe died unmarried.

## PRINCE HUGO OF TOUR AND TAXIS.

This unfortunate Prince, who perished in a duel, at Graetz, on the 27th ultimo, was the eldest son of Charles Anselmo, a distinguished member of the non-Sovereign but Princely House of Tour and Taxis, and an Imperial counsellor and chamberlain. Hugo Maximilian, the son, was born the 3rd of July, 1817; and was an officer of hussars in the Austrian service. In consequence of a dispute at a ball, he met in hostile rencontre a Captain Schmed; and, at the first fire, received his adversary's ball in his breast, and fell dead.

## THE MARQUIS OF AILSA.

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Marquis of Ailsa, of the Isle of Ailsa, Ayrshire, and Baron Ailsa in the peerage of the United Kingdom, Earl of Cassilis, and Baron Kennedy in that of Scotland, and a baronet of Nova Scotia, was the eldest son of Archibald, eleventh Earl of Cassilis by his second wife, Anne, daughter of John Watts, Esq., and was born in 1770. On the 1st of June 1793, he espoused Margaret, youngest daughter of John Erskine, Esq., by whom he had two sons, now both deceased, and four daughters, who are Lady Baird, Lady Mary Oswald, the Countess Dowager of Newburgh, and Lady Alicia Peel.

His Lordship succeeded his father, as twelfth Earl of Cassilis, on the 30th of December, 1794, and was subsequently created a Peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Ailsa, in 1806, and as Marquis of Ailsa in 1831. The noble Marquis expired, after an illness of some months, on the 8th inst., at St. Margaret's his Lordship's seat at Isleworth.

The Marquis is succeeded in his honours and vast estates by his grandson, Archibald, now second Marquis of Ailsa, the eldest son of his Lordship's eldest child, Archibald, Earl of Cassilis, who died before him in 1832, and whose wife, only daughter of Alexander Allardice, Esq., and mother of the present Marquis, survived her husband but three months.

## THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP LUSCOMBE.

This highly estimable prelate, whose name was Matthew Henry Thornhill Luscombe, was, for twenty years, until his decease, the Church of England Minister attached to the Embassy at Paris. Dr. Luscombe was a member of a very respectable English family of that name; and had, prior to his distinguished appointment in France, been engaged in educational pursuits in this country. After having for some years officiated as Chaplain to the Embassy, he was consecrated, in 1825, a Bishop by the Episcopal Church of Scotland—an elevation that tended to greatly enlarge the sphere of his utility abroad; for, though possessing no see, he could fulfil all the sacred functions annexed to the mitre. The members of many English families were confirmed by him in different parts of France. His care and direction of the English Protestant Church there redounded much to his piety and wisdom. The Right Reverend Prelate, who was married, and had a family, died recently at Lausanne. He is reported to be succeeded at the Embassy by his coadjutor, the Venerable J. Keatinge, Archdeacon of Ardref.

DORSETSHIRE PEASANTRY.—A county meeting was to be held at Beaminster, on Thursday, to form a Society to promote the "Field Garden Allotment System" in Dorset.

DEMOLITION OF THE HALF-WAY HOUSE ON THE ROAD TO KENSINGTON.—On Tuesday, the workmen completed the demolition of the celebrated Half-way House, that stood nearly in the centre of the road to Kensington; and was long regarded as a very great obstruction in that thoroughfare, the number of carts and other vehicles occasionally assembled in its vicinity having rendered the roadway at times nearly impassable.—In our paper of the 29th of August, we gave an illustration of this building, the removal of which cannot fail to afford satisfaction.

## HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER AT CASHIOBURY.

CLOSE to the Watford Station of the London and Birmingham Railway lies Cashiobury Park, a picturesque seat of the Earl of Essex, and along a part of the possessions of the Capel family. The mansion was originally begun in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and was a good specimen of the embattled mansion of that period. But a few remnants of the old house remain, and the entire pile was modernized and adapted to our times, for the late Earl of Essex, by Mr. Wyatt, the architect. The Park is extensive and well wooded; it has also a sheet of water, and abounds with beautiful views. The gardens are fine, and there is a "Swiss Cottage" on the banks of the canal, besides several other rustic retreats throughout the grounds. The house was filled with "curiosities" and "modern antiquities" by the late Earl, who allowed them to be shown all the year to visitors, from eleven to five o'clock, on Mondays and Thursdays. There are a few good modern pictures by Wilkie, Turner, Calcott, &c. "The late Earl," says Felix Sumner, in one of the Railway Chronicle Travelling Chats, "encouraged visitors, even to providing them with plate" for their picnic parties in the Park.

This charming retreat has just been taken on Thursday, the 3rd inst., gave rise to one of those spontaneous demonstrations of loyalty and affection which is so delightfully characteristic of the excellent feeling of our provincial population towards personages of rank and station located in their neighbourhood. By her Majesty's request, the welcome was unattended by any ceremonial; but the





PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

public anxiety to behold the illustrious lady, whose virtues have endeared her to all classes of society, drew together a very large concourse of persons from Watford and its neighbourhood.

Queen Adelaide, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and attended by the Earl and Countess Howe, Sir Andrew Barnard, Colonel Conolly, and suite, arrived by special train on Thursday, at the Watford Station, and immediately proceeded to Cashio-bury. The road from the railway station to the park entrance was thronged with well-dressed persons; and within the Tudor Gateway of the domain was presented the interesting scene of our Engraving, sketched on the spot by Mr. Hans-shew, a student of the Royal Academy. Here had assembled upwards of 4000 ladies and gentlemen, and about 1000 children from the different schools in the parish, ranged in double lines along the road. The Queen Dowager arrived at a quarter past 4 o'clock; and, in accordance with her Majesty's wish, the strictest silence was maintained as the royal carriages passed on; but the waving of handkerchiefs, raised hats, and other obeisances, testified the universal gratification on her Majesty coming to reside here.

The Royal carriages having passed, the school children formed in regular procession, and thus returned to the town, preceded by the Watford band, to partake of cake and tea, which were provided for them in a large field at the rear of the Rose and Crown Inn. The shops throughout the town were closed; the bells rang a merry peal; a public dinner was given at the Essex Arms; and the whole of the inhabitants seemed to participate in the rejoicings of the day, which concluded with splendid fireworks.

On Friday morning, the subjoined Address was presented to her Majesty by a

highly respectable deputation, consisting of the Churchwardens, and several of the principal inhabitants of the town.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ADELAIDE, THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF WATFORD AND ITS VICINITY.

May it please your Majesty—We, the inhabitants of Watford and its vicinity, desire to greet your Majesty with a cordial welcome, and to express our heartfelt joy at the distinguished honour conferred upon us by your Majesty's selection of a residence in this neighbourhood.

Filled with sentiments of most respectful attachment and regard, we sincerely pray for the perfect restoration of your Majesty's health; and that, with the aid of Divine Providence, your Majesty may long continue in the enjoyment of every earthly blessing; and, humbly acknowledging the inestimable benefit of your Majesty's constant example of public and private virtue, we fervently hope that we may long have the happiness to be favoured with your Majesty's presence in this part of the kingdom.

Watford, 4th September, 1846.

To this her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

TO THE GENTLEMEN COMPOSING THE DEPUTATION OF THE INHABITANTS OF WATFORD.

Cashio-bury Park, Saturday, September 5th, 1846.

Gentlemen—I have not failed to present the address of the inhabitants of Watford and its vicinity to the Queen Adelaide, and am commanded to assure you of the unfeigned gratitude with which her Majesty has received so affectionate and loyal a welcome of the widow of our late most excellent King to this neighbourhood. Queen Adelaide will feel most happy if her residence in Hert's should prove, in any way, advantageous to the vicinity of Watford, and to those who will be her Majesty's neighbours during the occupation of Cashio-bury.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

HOWE.



ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER AT CASHIOBURY PARK.

## FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

SINCE the close of the London season, an elegant world has dispersed itself over the Continent, at the seaside and at country houses, to enjoy for a time fashionable retirement. Travelling costumes and those *toilettes habillées* that are necessarily required amongst the chosen circles assembled at our beautiful English chateaux have been therefore much in request. For travelling costume, dark colours are invariably selected—deep violet, dark blue, and myrtle green are much in favour; these colours are chosen for pelisses *à la vielle*, which are much worn and are very pretty: of one of these, with a coarse Tuscan bonnet with ribbon simply twisted over the crown, and a dark blue or green gauze veil, consists the simple costume which in such case should be adopted; for it is decidedly a mark of bad taste to be over-dressed when travelling.

As to the more elegant *toilettes*, which almost every one of our leaders of fashion has taken with her, they consist principally of dinner and evening costumes. The former include a silk dress shot with light colours, such as pink, Nemours blue, mallow, shaded with violet, and cabbage green, shaded with Pistache. Large plaids are also in great vogue. Foulards in small patterns, striped Chinés silks, or those with a serpentine pattern in satin, Mousselines de soie, Barèges, and embroidered organdies, make very pretty dresses. With these materials the body is always made full, like a blouse, the skirt trimmed with three or five flounces, and a sash with long floating ends of the colours of the dress is indispensable. Dresses of Taffetas d'Italie, in Joinville blue and steel grey, are much in favour. The skirts of these dresses are trimmed with five rows of Pom-padour *effilés*, headed with lace, or with festooned flounces.

Evening dresses are made in gauze and tulle, in organdie, and white, pink, and lilac silk. These last are trimmed with flowers of crape, in the same colour as the dress, edged with gimp.

A very elegant evening costume is a dress, consisting of three skirts of pink tulle, widely scalloped at the edges, and bordered with a double quilling of tulle over a slip of white silk: a still uncommon and *recherché* toilette is a dress with two skirts of white areoplane gauze over a slip of cabbage green silk.

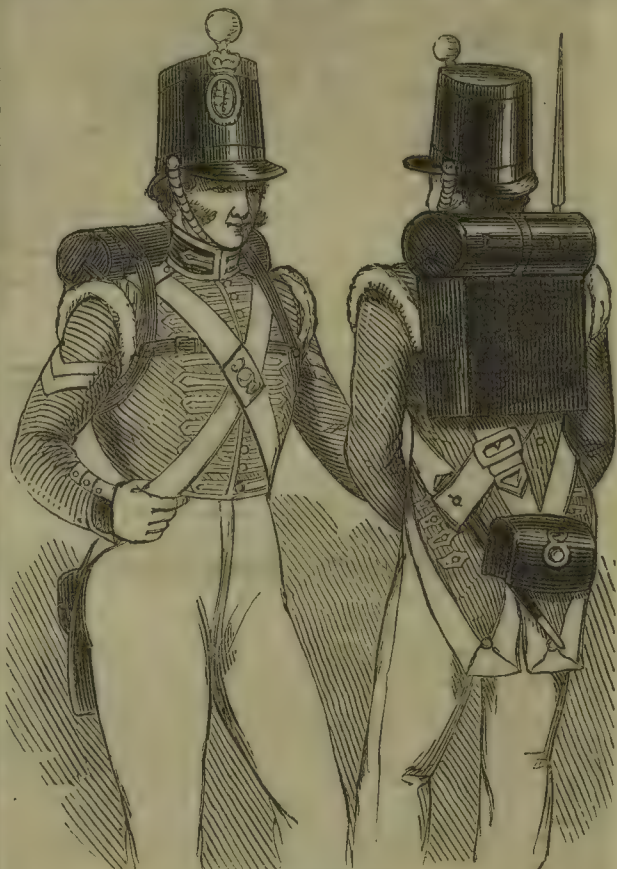
Lace is still extremely fashionable. On the warmer days the silk *visites* and the other graceful out-of-door coverings are replaced by those of tulle or embroidered muslin, some literally covered with lace, which takes the place of the quillings of ribbon, and which, besides increasing the richness of the mantlelet, has a most graceful effect.

Canzous, in embroidered muslin trimmed with lace, are very becoming to the figure: they are made with small sleeves, and with lapets descending below the waist.

## IMPROVED MILITARY KNAPSACK.

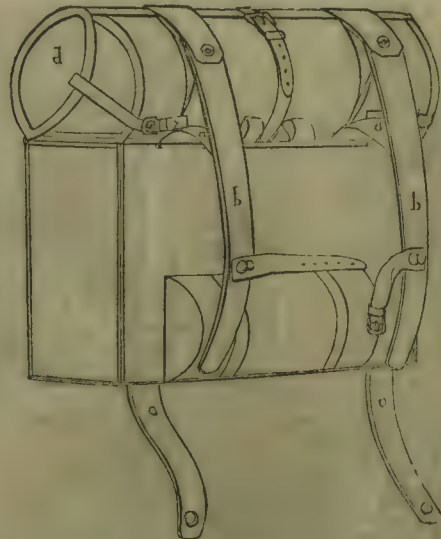
Our readers will, probably, recollect that on the 15th ult., a new military Knapsack, belt, and pouch, invented by Mr. Berington, were highly eulogised in the House of Commons, by Sir de Lacy Evans, Captain Layard, and Mr. Wakley.

We have engraved Mr. Berington's improvement, with the view of making its advantages more evident. The object which the inventor has had in view in the new Knapsack, has been to remove the weight from the soldier's arms and chest, and to make it fall as nearly as possible upon the perpendicular axis of the body.



IMPROVED KNAPSACK.

The Knapsack at present in use is, in the words of a medical army officer favourable to the invention, "a terrible drag upon the shoulders;" it either pinions the soldier's arms, or causes an oppressive stricture across the chest, by the cross strap which relieves the arms. Mr. Berington's Knapsack, on the contrary, leaves the arms perfectly free for quick evolutions, and does not interfere with the fullest play of the lungs. This is effected by means of a simple and ingenious contrivance, by which the weight of the Knapsack is equally balanced upon the shoulders, and so supported by the spinal column as to give the greatest relief to the wearer. Several officers of high rank have given their unqualified testimony in favour of the new Knapsack; the medical officers who have examined it are, we are informed, unanimous in declaring its superiority in a medical and phy-



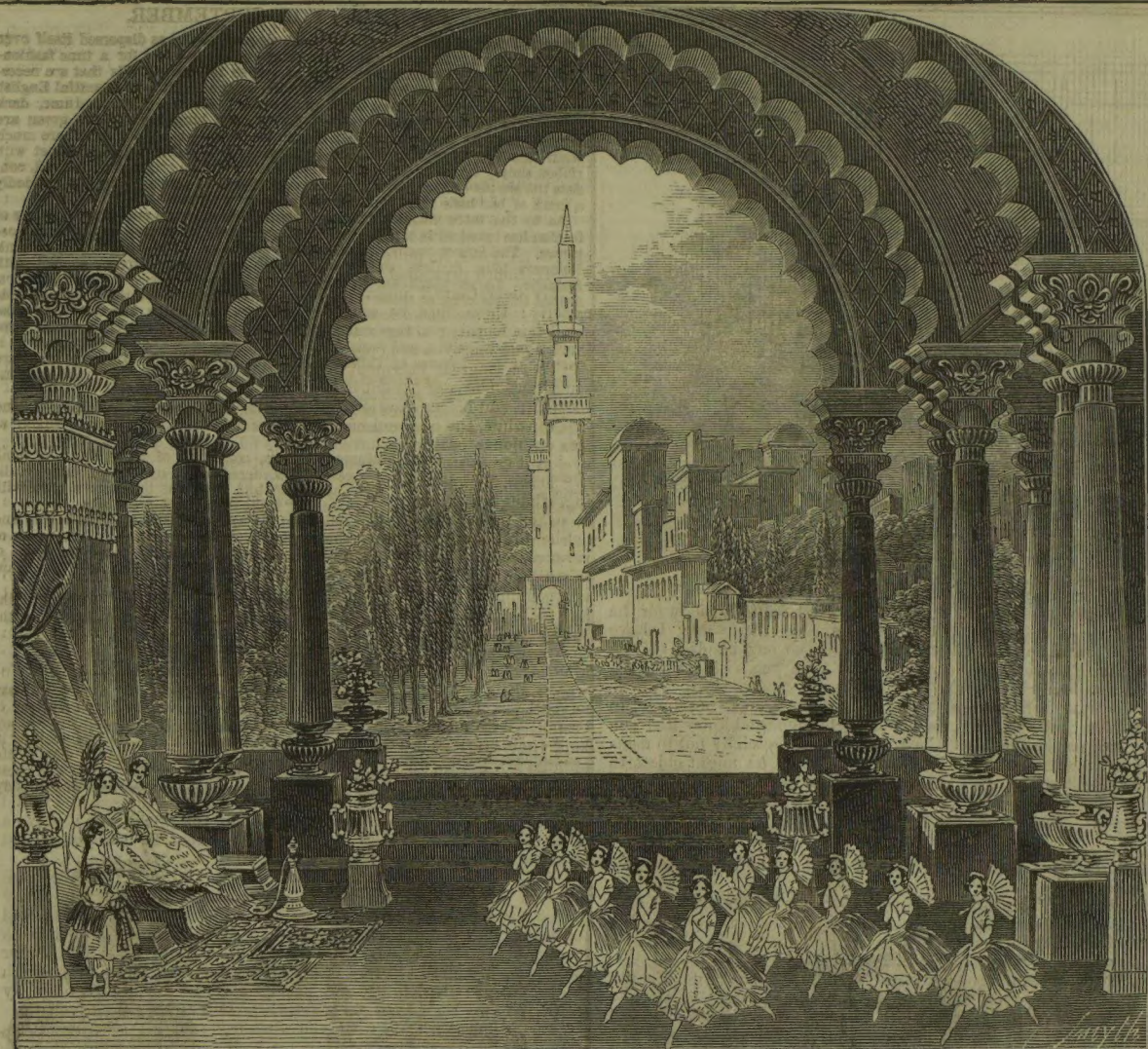
a. Support over shoulder  
b. Strap over shoulder

c. Straps which meet the above  
d. Side of cover, or lid

IMPROVED KNAPSACK.

siological point of view, over the Knapsack at present in use; and the soldiers of the 73rd, and other regiments, who have been allowed to use it, have declared "the comfort it has afforded them by the relief it gives to the chest, and the trifling weight they feel, by the manner in which it is placed upon their shoulders." It is to be hoped the evidence of the men themselves upon the question of ease and comfort will have its due weight with the proper authorities, and that the apprehension of some slight additional expense will not prevent the impartial and unprejudiced consideration of an invention so nearly affecting the health of our troops. Mr. Berington's improved belt is made on the same principle of relieving the wearer, by throwing the weight of the pouch and ammunition upon the edge of the hip bones, instead of allowing it, as at present, to press upon the abdominal and lumbar regions, where it impedes the action of the extremities. This invention appears to be equally ingenious with that of the Knapsack, and, like it, is founded upon a simple application of mechanical skill to the facts of anatomical and physiological science.—From the Times.





SCENE FROM THE NEW BURLESQUE OF "THE MAGIC HORN," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

# THE THEATRES.

## "THE MAGIC HORN," AT THE LYCEUM.

MR. DANCE's burlesque extravaganza of "The Magic Horn," with Mr. Alexander Lee's "taking" music, continues its successful career at this theatre. The spirited acting, the smart libretto, the picturesque scenery, and the superb appointments, all entitle the piece to this popularity. We have engraved one of its most brilliant scenes—the Grand Hall in the Palace of Haroun Alraschid, with the Princess Reiza, and Fatemah, her attendant; and a pleasing Ballet, to divert the "wilful young Turk dying for a Christian." The proposed remedy, however, fails:—  
*Reiza. (Rising.)* Break off—for one amusement's like another—  
*In short, there's no amusement now—it's bother.*  
*Fatemah.* That thus great Haroun's daughter should behave,  
*Passes the comprehension of her slave.*  
*Reiza.* Drop that word slave—I never liked it, never;  
*And now I've done with slavery for ever.*  
*(To Attendant.)* My handkerchief. *(Attendant, in giving it, drops it.)* Next time you let that fall—  
*Papa shall have your head cut off, that's all.*

## MR. MACREADY AT THE SURREY.

A remarkable change has taken place of late in the bent of the public taste, as regards the support of the legitimate drama in different theatrical localities. It may not be inaptly likened to the objects of a kaleidoscope; for, on looking into that toy, we find the pieces may be all in the centre forming the figure; but, after a turn, they diverge, and take their places at the circumference; another revolution bringing them once more to the centre. So it has been with the taste for the legitimate drama. Up to a comparatively late period, the representation of it was confined to the central theatres, the more remote ones relying upon the "music and dancing" of their licence to attract the public; but now Shakspeare has gone to these latter, and the legal features of their entertainments have been changed to those theatres termed the national ones. Whether another revolution of taste will bring these things to their original position we cannot tell; it is true, however, at present, that the performance of Shakspeare's plays forms the feature at three of the more distant minor theatres—Sadler's Wells, the Surrey, and the Queen's.

We do not altogether go the lengths of some of our contemporaries in attributing this change entirely to a revival of taste for legitimacy. The mere variety of the style of entertainment, and the desire to see a "star," in any line, has much to do with its present success. But, on the other hand, the experiment of Mr. Phelps at Sadler's Wells has long outlived the imputation of its being a "new broom;" and he has turned a precarious speculation into a lucrative management. It is also a great thing to draw large numbers of the frequenters of a minor theatre together, and show them that there is an entertainment of a far higher class than

they have been accustomed to run after, more capable of moving the real feelings, and furnishing them with far more to think about, to their improvement and gratification, than the miserable ranting melodramas of the old school, whose chief conventional points are, however, being rapidly drawn into the vortex of burlesque. We hope the time is not far distant when the blood and blue fire—the injured innocence and mysterious outlaw class of plays—will be swept away from the minors altogether, and consigned to the dusthole of contempt. At the same time we should not be too ready to patronise theatres affecting to play the legitimate drama, making the intention in a mere spirit of cant, because the plan has elsewhere proved successful. For the miserable manner in which the regular drama has been from time to time played at different minor houses is far more calculated to extinguish altogether what lingering disposition to support it may remain, than revive, in the slightest degree, the public taste.

We have been led to make the foregoing remarks by the appearance of Mr. Macready as *Hamlet*, on Monday evening, at the Surrey Theatre—a house, as our readers may be aware, dedicated especially to the performance of the school of melodrama just alluded to, even to a proverb. We believe it is no secret that, for some time past, the business at this theatre has been anything but lucrative; in fact, it closed for a short period—a circumstance almost unprecedented under the present management. The engagement of the Opera Company improved the state of things; and that of the Misses Cushman, which followed, was also satisfactory, the en-

tertainments, in either case, being of a class entirely opposite to those supposed to be indispensable to a "Surrey audience." On Monday evening the house was crowded to suffocation in every part; indeed, its appearance from the upper private boxes near the stage was extraordinary—the heads in the spacious gallery rising one above the other until they were almost lost in the extreme height. The pit was equally full; and the boxes presented a most respectable and closely-packed array of visitors.

As may be conceived, the reception of Mr. Macready was most enthusiastic, the house being almost shaken with the storm of applause that greeted his entrance, and which continued for some little time. It must have been highly gratifying to him; more so, perhaps, than in a theatre where his claims to position were more absolutely recognised. Of course, it would be idle to enter into any analysis of a performance so well known to all; our business is rather to report its effect upon an audience, many of whom, probably, now saw him for the first time. This was highly satisfactory; ill-judged applause or thoughtless interruption was immediately repressed; and the tragedy was throughout listened to with the deepest attention. We have always observed this feeling when Shakspeare's plays have been decently performed at the minor theatres, even amongst audiences usually the noisiest. Whether this is that the deep and grand truths they hear, in a measure awe them into silence and reflection, or that a totally different class of persons assemble on such occasions, we know not. We are willing to believe that it is the first theory.

Nothing could exceed the success of Mr. Macready's *début* at the Surrey; it must have surpassed the most sanguine expectations of his warmest admirers; and will, without doubt, prove really the greatest "hit"—not in the sense of the placards—that has been for some time made. Great praise is due to the Management for the evident pains taken in putting the tragedy on the stage. Mr. Macready was respectfully supported. Mr. Cooper was the *Ghost*; Mr. Leigh Murray, *Laertes*; Mrs. Ternan, the *Queen*; and Mrs. Gill (formerly Miss Fanny Vining), the *Ophelia*. It is unnecessary to particularise their acting, beyond stating that there was an evident intention on the part of all of them to do their best, in giving the tragedy an uniformity of excellence. We may, however, give an extra word to Mr. Leigh Murray, whose performance of *Laertes* was worthy of high commendation.

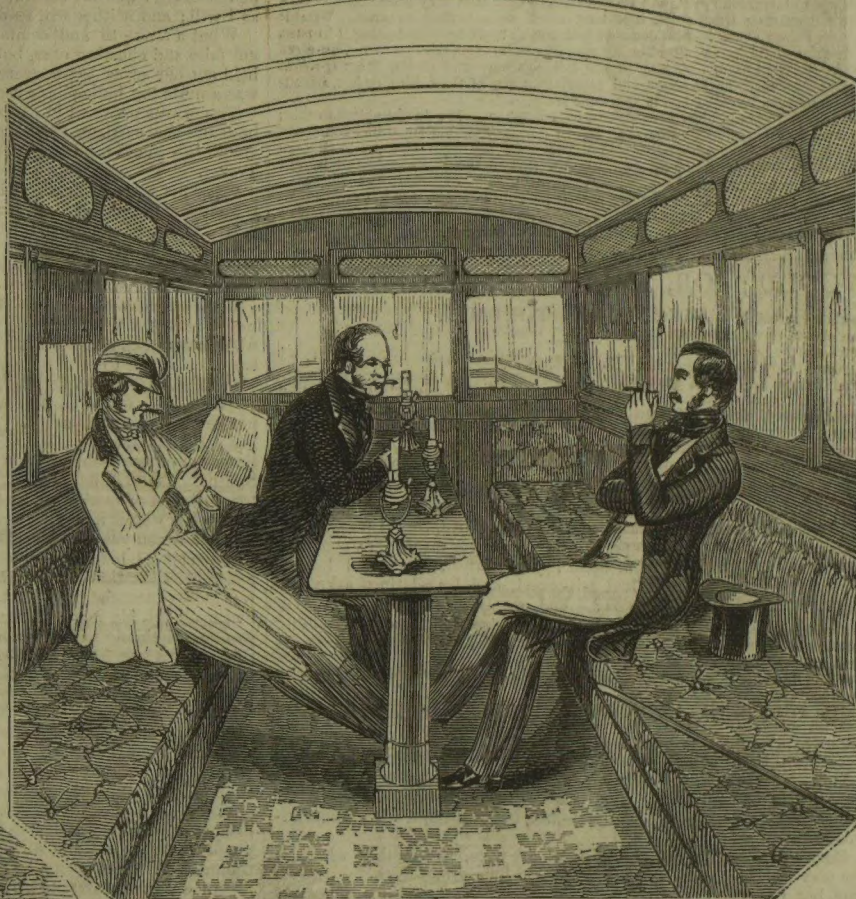
## PRINCESS.

On Wednesday night, a comedy, called "Love's Telegraph," was produced at this theatre. It is from the French; and, like most pieces of that stock, is well constructed, and abounds in striking situations; but scarcely enough to sustain the interest through three acts. The plot is somewhat elaborate, and we can only give its outline. The *Princess Blanche*, with her friend *Alice*, have just quitted a convent, the former to succeed to the sovereignty of a German State. The *Princess* falls in love with her secretary, *Arthur de Solberg*, who has set his affections on *Alice*; and the process by which these two lovers carry on a clandestine conversation in the presence of the *Princess*, gives title to the piece—by motion of a fan, or glove, or "Love's Telegraph." The *Princess* confides, and is deceived, and is, at length, wedded to a neighbouring Prince; *Arthur* claiming credit for preventing her from marrying one beneath her own rank.

The *Princess* and the *Secretary* were exquisitely played by Madame Vestris and Mr. C. Mathews: the serious comedy of the last scene has rarely been equalled. *Alice*, too, was cleverly played by Mrs. H. Hughes; and the love diplomacy throughout was deservedly successful. The piece has been admirably put upon the stage, as regards dresses, scenery, and appointments. It has been repeated most satisfactorily on each evening since its production.

Mr. Keeley is suffering from a violent sprain of the tendons of the leg; it does not, however, interrupt his performances at the Lyceum. At this theatre, on Monday evening, Miss Daly was taken ill, when Mrs. Keeley took her part; and Mrs. Wigan also played in the farce of "The Boots at the Swan," at a short notice.

Miss Laura Addison, whose performance in the "Lady of Lyons" we noticed last week, is said to be not yet out of her teens. She has on each night of her appearing been enthusiastically cheered, and will evidently become a leading favourite at Sadler's Wells. There is an absence of putting in the bills of this establishment, highly commendable. We question whether the merest tyro in affairs theatrical is ever influenced by the paragraphs issued by the manager; whilst old stage hands are apt to take them in an inverse sense.



INTERIOR OF SMOKING SALOON, ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

THE SPEAKING MACHINE, at the Egyptian Hall, begins to talk English a little better than it did when we first heard it, as its master, M. Faber, becomes more acquainted with our language. On Monday afternoon, when we were present, it sang the Austrian Hymn, or rather hummed it, in an extraordinary manner, after singing our own National Anthem, with the words. Its voice is, a gentleman near us observed, a pure tenor; and an opera might be entirely played by a company of similar automata, were the manufacture of them less intricate. Managers might keep a mechanical tenor or *prima donna* by them, to prevent the public from being disappointed, through indisposition of the "stars."

The bills at the theatres were never so barren as at present. They will most likely continue to be so, for a week or two, until the opening of the winter houses.

## RAILWAY SMOKING SALOON.

THE Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway have just placed on their rails the first of a series of novel Carriages, which will, we think, obtain the lasting preference of the public over the close box system that has hitherto prevailed for the conveyance of first-class passengers.

The Carriage in question consists of an apartment, if we may so phrase it, fifteen feet by seven, applicable to those who prefer a close carriage; and the entrances are through two outer apartments or lobbies, open to the air, for the accommodation of those who may choose an open carriage; each of the outer apartments measuring five feet by seven. The fittings-up of the interior are similar in character to those of a gentleman's plain dining-room. There is a long couch of blue morocco on either side, with a table of polished mahogany down the centre; leaving space sufficient to pass between the table and the sitters. The side windows, provided with crimson silk blinds, are fixtures, consisting of eight sheets of plate glass, half an inch in thickness, (thanks to Sir Robert's repeal of the duty), each about three feet six inches in length by two feet in height, commanding a full view on either hand; and, at each end of the couches, are mirrors, so disposed, that the country passed through, is as well seen as that in front. The doors at each end are provided with plate glass sashes, sliding vertically, so that any amount of air may be admitted or excluded at pleasure. For the purposes of ordinary ventilation, perforated plates of brass are inserted near the roof or ceiling, which is constructed on the plan of an ornamented steamer's cabin, panelled in compartments with dead-white, bordered by gold mouldings.

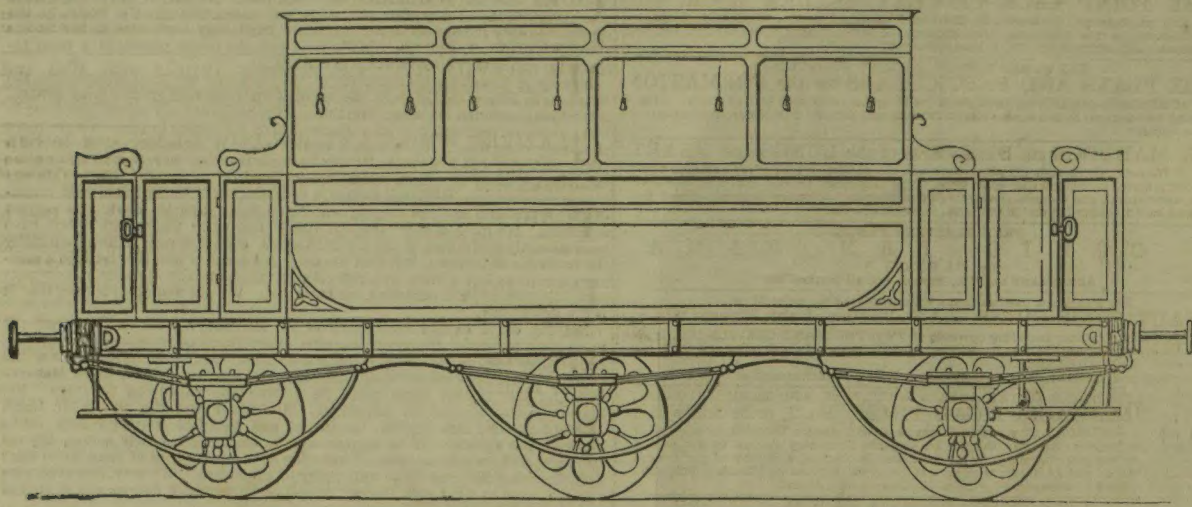
We have never beheld, in carriage-work, a better combination of the plain and simple with the elegant. The table pleasantly garnished with flowers, as we saw it, added much to the effect.

Externally, the Carriage is painted a crimson-lake colour, with gold bandings; the centre being one large massive panel, with the Company's crest in a garter, and their initials on the end doors in Arabesque letters. The mechanical parts of the construction are in plain-black and vermilion. Altogether, it is such a style of carriage as a gentleman with a taste for art, and a taste for driving, might choose for the rail, were railways adapted for private trains, as the sea is for private yachts.



MR. MACREADY AS HAMLET, AT THE SURREY THEATRE.





EXTERIOR OF SMOKING SALOON ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

The mechanism of this carriage is peculiar for England, though well known on the Northern German lines; and we are the more anxious to draw attention to it, because it confirms an opinion confidently expressed by us some time since, when accidents were rife on railways, and disputes ran high as to the respective merits of four and six-wheeled engines—in commendation of a mode of suspension, at that time new, called the Bow Spring, as well adapted to prevent carriages from getting off the rails. A German line—the Hamburg and Berge-dorf—opened, at the same time, as an English one, the Dover, and the carriages of both lines were mounted on bow springs. On the Dover, they were condemned; on the Hamburg, they were approved, and were adopted by almost all the new lines of North Germany. The apparent paradox was solved by the knowledge of the fact that the Hamburg carriages were on six wheels, with their extreme axles eighteen feet apart; while the Dover carriages were on four wheels, with the axles eight feet six inches apart. The question, in fact, resolves itself into that of narrow or broad base—position of the centre of gravity. The real base of a railway carriage or engine is, not the road or rail, but the axle bearing; and therefore is it that an engine with outside bearings is more steady than one with inside bearings—the base being thereby extended. An ordinary first-class carriage, on the narrow gauge, stands on a base 6 feet 2 inches by 8 feet 6 inches. The improved Carriage we now speak of stands on a base 6 feet 8 inches by 13 feet 6 inches. The steadiness is thereby so much increased, that additional height may be gained without disadvantage, and a tall man may stand upright in it with his hat on.

We have no doubt that carriages such as we have described will become very general, and we see no reason why the principle should not be carried out to a still greater extent. There is no mechanical reason to prevent the running of carriages nine feet wide and forty feet long over all the narrow gauge lines in Great Britain, save the paring some three inches here and there from the face of a badly boarded station platform. Want of length in the carriage is the sole obstacle to increased speed, and we understand that it is very practicable to convert the existing short stock into long stock at a trifling expense. What is Colonel Pasley about that he does not look to this? If he would bring it to pass, the public would immortalise him for rescuing them from dog-boxes and un-aired holes—Black-holes of Calcutta in the hot weather—and giving them spacious saloons wherein to move about, and ascertain if any of their kith or kin, friends or connections, be embarked in the same train.

It is said these carriages are for the use of smokers. We do not object to this; smokers and non-smokers should be apart; but why should smokers exclusively be indulged with the use of the best carriages on the line. We would venture a guess, that ladies would especially prefer this to the coops endorsed in gilt letters "For Ladies only."

We were glad to find on inquiry that these new carriages are not proportionately more costly than the old ones. The carriage described, carries twenty-two to twenty-four passengers inside, and fourteen outside.

## GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

### CHAPTER VII.

"AND your mother?" murmured Margaret Clifford, looking down, and endeavouring to release the hand which Trevor Sefton grasped between both his own. For the explanation had been sought, and had ended in a declaration of love.

"My mother loves me, replied Trevor, "and will love her daughter; that is, if you have not already won her affections. I am prepared to hear some accusations of imprudence, and some homily against long engagements; but, her heart is so true and so warm, that I fear neither selfish regrets nor worldly prejudices. I did not mean, thus poor and powerless, to have sought your hand; yet, dearest, how dared I have related to you the scene I had witnessed, and, by relating, asked its meaning, had I not loved you? And, surely, better to live years of hope and trusting faith, than months of jealous doubts and trembling uncertainty. Tell me, is it thus with your heart?" And he bent his head towards her, and would have an answer.

"Yes."

There was one thing, however, in reference to his mother, on which Trevor Sefton had not calculated, and that was the pang which, under the most favourable circumstances, an attached mother always feels on discovering that another, young and fair, is becoming dear to a beloved son: with so much, too commonly, besides youth and beauty, to out-ri-val her, and weigh against long years of devoted affection! Youthful sympathies, and energies unchilled—and radiant hope, with wings un-wounded.

But, where hearts are right, as theirs were, the mother, whatever she may think, is not displaced. Another love grows in the heart, it is true, but the heart expands to make way. Nay, the human heart, I verily believe, is the wiser and better and happier, the more it is full of warm affections; and the stronger and braver, the more it is sustained by their soft woodbine links.

Without pausing to analyse such thoughts or opinions, Mrs. Sefton felt thus; and though she started with astonishment when her son related the event of the day to her, and trembled for awhile at the thought that he with fortunes still to achieve, had wooed one as poor as himself, she was soon won over to believe that a reciprocal attachment would be but another incentive to exertion, and the goal to which he looked, but a star to guide him the more steadily on his course. She had had many opportunities of knowing Margaret Clifford—opportunities which the mere conventional forms of society could not have afforded in a dozen years, and the result was, that she thought her almost worthy of her son; an admission which might very nearly be taken for a patent of perfection.

Mrs. Clifford had still to be consulted; but though she possessed a bad temper, which often gave pain unintentionally, she had not a bad heart, which would have inflicted it systematically. And, taking into account that no marriage was contemplated until Trevor should in some way have established himself, opposition on her part was not very likely.

It was the following evening; and some strange magnetism exerted secondarily in the form of an invitation from Mrs. Sefton, had drawn Margaret up stairs to her little drawing-room. A looker-on might have told at a glance that matters had been arranged in a tolerably satisfactory manner. The ladies bent over some needle-work, yet though they did not seem very intent upon it, neither did they talk much. Trevor seemed to watch the movement of Margaret's slender fingers with extraordinary interest, though he had been repeating a confession which he had already made to Dr. G., namely, that he was the author of some articles on Consumption, published anonymously in a medical journal, and which had attracted very considerable attention. He had been moved to this revelation by having that very day received a cheque for twenty pounds from the publisher, the which he contemplated with feelings that he himself smiled at as childish. But who that has ever wanted money can forget the sensation of acquiring his first earnings! It is as if nothing before had ever been one's own; and that is a strange nature which does not experience a strength-giving honest pride in the acquisition.

It was at this juncture that a note from Dr. G. was presented to Trevor Sefton. It contained something like the following:—

"I told you, my dear young friend, that the Fates were busy with

your destiny, and thus are they planning. I have been called in to attend a consumptive patient, whom I have ordered to Madeira for the winter. She is desirous of taking out a medical attendant; I have named you; and, in short, the thing rests in your own hands. Call on me at twelve o'clock to-morrow, and I will take you with me for the introduction.

"By the way, there is one strange thing which I must not forget to mention. Mrs. Smith begged me not to let her husband know that you have written on the subject of Consumption, and especially not to mention that you are the 'Alpha' of —. I feared he might object to your youth, and rather desired to make the most of what you had done, but she over-ruled me. The guess at her reason is one I dare not commit to paper. They will sail in September.

Yours,

FRANCIS G.—"

With flushed cheeks and a trembling frame, Trevor handed the letter to his mother.

"Read it aloud," he exclaimed, "there are no secrets here;" and, taking a hand of Margaret in his, and leaning affectionately over his mother's chair, they listened.

"And you will go?" asked the widow, tearfully.

"Yes, dear mother, if it be possible. This event seems to me like the dawn breaking in upon the darkness. Now I see the stepping-stone—the first rail of fortune's ladder—which I have been seeking so long, and which it is generally so difficult to find. Hope brightens—energies will be redoubled: and the separation you, Dear Ones, must meet as bravely as I will; and neither will be desolate, for I leave you together."

What a strength and comfort lie in cheering words! and these were not false and cheating ones, but full of truth and meaning. Mrs. Sefton held out her arms to Margaret, and the warm embrace which followed was a mute but indissoluble compact between them.

Trevor was punctual in his appointment the following morning, and he found the carriage of the punctual physician already at his door. Dr. G. would not listen to any acknowledgment of obligation from Trevor.

"Say not a word about it," he exclaimed, "I only did my duty in recommending you, for I believe you to be thoroughly qualified for the post. If you like the idea of it, so much the better; and I think, as you say, that the voyage and novelty of the scene will enlarge your mind, and that a personal knowledge of the climate will be of service to you in the future. Useful introductions may follow; and certainly, if you were a son of mine, I should advise you to accept the offer. But now I must tell you about the people you will be with; and I feel that, under the circumstances, I am even justified in breathing to you the suspicion which I dared not write."

"I need hardly say, dear Sir, that your confidence shall be respected."

"Had I any doubt on that subject," continued Dr. G., "we should not be on our present errand. The fact is, I do not generally pry into my patients' concerns; but it has so happened that, from my connection with other parties, I could not help knowing something about the Smiths. You will find him a man of talent, unquestionably—smooth-tongued, and of specious manners. But, for my own part, I don't like him. His wife is a dozen years older than himself, and he married her nearly a dozen years ago, for the sake of the fortune which supports him in idleness. I believe her constitution was always very delicate, and hence her education was somewhat neglected, or perhaps I should say was more superficial than solid. She was doated upon by her father, who had made all his money in trade. But from her ill health her youth was passed chiefly in retirement, and having reached six or eight and thirty when her father died, I dare say he thought she never would marry. At any rate he left her undisputed mistress of eighty thousand pounds, only shackled with the condition that, if she should marry, it must be settled on herself. Nevertheless, her husband enjoys the income; and she is a kind-hearted generous soul—a great deal too good for him. Poor thing, she is not the first silly woman whose fortune has purchased a master; and won't be the last. I don't say he ill-treats her; for, seeing that she can bequeath her money to whomsoever she pleases, it would not be his interest to do this. But I verily believe that he is disappointed at her living so long, and that his disappointment has engendered that dull and sullen hatred, which is slow of growth, but of the most deadly intensity."

"In short," interrupted Trevor Sefton, "you think that he wishes her death, and not her recovery; and hence would prefer an inexperienced attendant."

"Exactly so; and moreover, that she suspects his feelings. But we are close to Harley-street, and I am glad you know thus much."

The gentlemen were expected, and were ushered at once into the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. The lady was reclining on a sofa, and, notwithstanding her evident ill health, looked younger than she really

was. She had never been handsome, but there was a sweet expression about the mouth which told of amiability; and the fatal hectic on her cheeks gave that brilliancy to the eyes, which, so far as I know, is an unexplained result of heightened colour. She was attired in white, but had drawn a large scarlet cachmere shawl around her. A Blenheim spaniel nestled by her side, and one of her thin hands seemed buried in its silky hair, the large sapphire and diamonds of a singular and antique ring which she always wore gleaming from among it, though the supporting finger was hid.

"My dear lady," said Dr. G., "this is not a morning for open windows in your apartment; for, though the sun shines brightly, there is an easterly wind laden with mischief to stronger frames than yours;" and, as he spoke, he pulled down the sash.

"Mr. Smith persuaded me—" began the lady.

"My dear Clara," interrupted he, "I had no idea the wind was easterly: there must be something the matter with the vane, for it stood this morning to the south, with a point west, if anything. And I know sometimes you are oppressed for want of air."

"There is great judgment required, I know," said Dr. G., with some tact, "for our patient is like a sensitive plant." And then he felt her pulse, and began questioning her of the day's symptoms.

Meanwhile, the husband busied himself in attempting to arrange the sofa cushions; but every movement was followed by the spaniel's bright eye, as it crept stealthily towards its mistress's head.

"Down, Victor, down!" said the lady, in a tone that was half caressing, though she meant it for a scold; and the obedient creature crouched by her side, though not without a smothered growl.

She did not know that poor Victor had some wrongs of his own to revenge, in the shape of sly kicks and buffets, as well as those of his mistress, which he divined by the instinct of his kind. For no one who is acquainted with dogs, can doubt their intuitive knowledge of friend and foe to those they love.

The communication made by Dr. G. to Trevor Sefton had been so strange, and his introduction to the personages who seemed likely to influence his career, had followed so quickly, that, to own the truth, he was a little confused, and by no means appeared to the greatest advantage. His own predominant feeling was that, had not the cue been given him by which to judge, he should have been for a very long time deceived by appearances. As we know, he did not desire to impress Mr. Smith with any very exalted idea of his abilities, and certainly that rather shrewd individual did not surmise their quality. He took Trevor for an every-day sort of young man, and supposed he would make a tolerable companion—one who, at the worst, would prove a relief to the tête-à-tête matrimonial. He saw that he was young, and he knew him to be poor, and it was a Dependent that he wanted.

Dr. G.'s recommendation, and Trevor's willingness to accept the proposed situation, had prevented any obstacles arising. The salary named was a handsome one, and the interview passed off with ease and courtesy. Just before taking his leave, Trevor had been seated for a few minutes on the sofa beside Mrs. Smith, a proximity which Victor did not quietly allow to every one. Trevor, however, he welcomed with most eloquent tail-wagging, and pushed a cold nose into his hand by way of seeking some caress in acknowledgment of his greeting.

"Victor makes friends with you already," said his mistress with a smile. "I hope you do not disdain his good will?"

"Indeed, no," replied Trevor; and after a moment he added, "and I will try to imitate his fidelity."

Their eyes met at the moment, and something there was either in the words or in the expression of the speaker's face, that brought tears to the invalid's eyes. They did not flow thence, but the emotion she felt perhaps, caused her to press her hand at parting more warmly than she could have thought it possible for her to do an hour before.

(To be Continued.)

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat have been on a moderate scale, yet the show of samples here to-day was small. All descriptions moved off steadily, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, Monday's prices. Foreign wheat was held for an advance of fully 1s per quarter; yet, as the buyers were not disposed to give any more money, no actual improvement in value can be noticed. All sorts of foreign wheat, in supply of which was small—moved off readily, at extreme currencies. We had a good demand for superfine malt, at a trifle more money. In other kinds very little was doing. The oat trade was firm, at a further advance in the quotations of 6d per quarter. Both beans and peas were higher. Flour very steady.

WHEAT.—English, 38s; barley, 71s; oats, 97s. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 451s. Foreign: wheat, 38s; barley, 143s; oats, 113s. Flour, 218s sacks; malt 236s quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 47s to 57s; ditto white, 52s to 64s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47s to 54s; ditto white, 52s to 59s; rye, 33s to 35s; grinding barley, 29s to 31s; dis-; 32s to 34s; mashing ditto, 36s to 40s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s to 68s; brown ditto, 53s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 64s to 68s; Chevalier, 63s to 68s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 24s to 28s; potato ditto, 30s to 32s; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s to 25s; ditto, white, 24s to 28s; tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto old, 38s to 39s; grey peas, 37s to 39s; maple, 38s to 42s; white, 48s to 55s; boilers, 55s to 60s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 47s to 50s; Suffolk, 36s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s to 38s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, —; Danish, red, —; ditto white, 54s to 64s per quarter.

The Seed Market.—There has been rather a large business doing in linseed cakes, at an advance of 10s per 1000. In the value of all other articles, we have no alteration to notice.

Linseed, English, sowing, 55s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 8s 9d to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 42s. Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 11s to 12s; white ditto, 10s to 13s. Favae, 5s 6d to 7s 0d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £21 to £22 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 0s; ditto, foreign, £7 10s to £8 12s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 2s per ton. Canary, 46s to 52s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 25s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 8½d to 7½d per 4½ lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49s 0d; barley, 31s 0d; oats, 23s 2d; rye, 32s 7d; beans, 40s 4d; peas, 37s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 46s 9d; barley, 28s 1d; oats, 23s 4d; rye, 30s 7d; beans, 39s 8d; peas, 36s 7d.

Newcastle Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s 0d; barley, 3s 6d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 3s 6d; beans, 3s 6d; peas, 3s 6d.

Tea.—This market continues in a very inactive state; nevertheless, previous rates are obtained in every instance.

Provisions.—In Irish butter a good business has been doing, yet, owing to the large quantity on offer, some of the holders have accepted rather lower rates. Waterford, landed, 88s to 90s; Carlow, 94s to 98s; Clonmel and Carrigrohane, 94s to 98s; Cork, 92s to 94s; Limerick, 90s to 94s per cwt. On board, Limerick has sold at 90s to 92s; and Sligo, 86s to 88s per cwt. Dutch butter firm, at 90s to 102s, for fine qualities; and 72s to 82s, for middling and inferior marks. English butter is steady, at 100s to 104s for the best Dorset; 90s to 94s per cwt. for Devon; and 10s to 12s per dozen, for fresh. Bacon moves off slowly, at late rates. Prime small Wadon, 68s to 72s; and heavy meat, 62s to 68s per cwt. Nothing doing on board or for forward delivery. Irish lard is selling at 65s to 74s, for Waterford bladdered; and 68s to 65s per cwt., for kegs. All other kinds of provisions are quite as dear.

Tallow.—P.Y.C. is very firm, at very full prices, or from 41s 9d to 42s 9d per cwt. Town tall oil, 41s net cash.

Oil.—The inquiry for most descriptions of oil is steady, at extreme currencies.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 23s 0s to 24s 0s; new ditto, 23s to 23 ½s; old clover, 24 ½s to 25 ½s; new ditto, 23 ½s to 24 ½s; oat straw, 11s 8s to 11 ½s; wheat straw, 11s to 11 ½s per load.

Hops (Friday).—A very large quantity of new hops has come to hand during the present week, from Essex and Kent, in excellent condition. This, together with the prospect of a large growth, has produced considerable caution on the part of the dealers; and, in some instances, lower rates have been submitted to. In yearling and old hops, nothing doing. The duty is backed at from £190,000 to £200,000. New Kent pockets, 25s 5s to 26s 8s; New Sussex ditto, 24 ½s to 25 ½s per cwt.

Smiths (Friday).—New Tanfield, 13s; Whitwell, 16s 6d; Shotton, 17s 3d; Wharfedale, 10s 9d; Eden Mill, 17s; Barretts, 17s; Killingworth, 16s 3d per ton. The market for beairst was seasonably extensive as to numbers, but of very middling quality. The primest Scots, &c., moved off steadily, at fully Monday's quotations. In other kinds, only a limited business was doing, at late rates. We had on sale 380 beasts, 830 sheep and lambs, and 35 calves from abroad. The numbers of sheep were but moderate; while the mutton trade was firm, and previous rates were readily supported. The same observation may be applied to lambs. Calves—the supply of which was good—sold freely, at full prices; but pigs commanded very little attention. Milch cows were a dull sale, at from £16 to £19 each.

Per 8lb, to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 29s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 923; cows, 108; sheep and lambs, 8450; calves, 389; pigs, 180.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very steady demand, at full prices. Per 8lb, by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; ditto small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 8d.

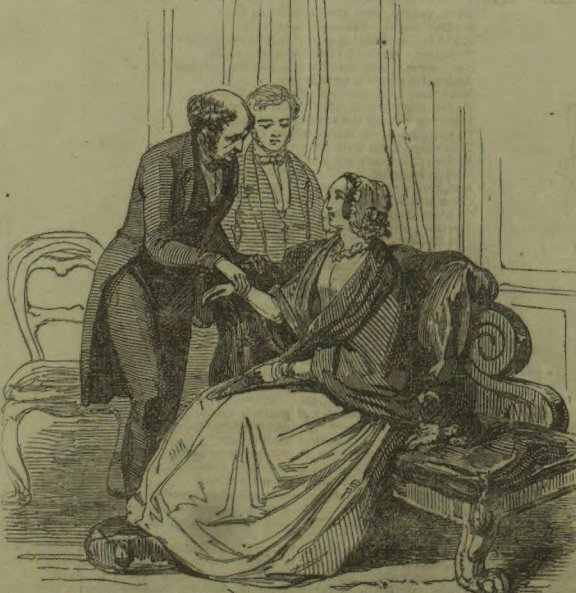
ROBERT HERBERT.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There was a disposition to decline in the English Funds on Monday, the marriage of the Infanta of Spain to the Duke of Montpensier offering difficulties which may not prove easy of solution. Added to which, the rise in the price of grain had its usual depressing tendency on Consols. This flatness prevailed to a greater extent on Tuesday, Consols receding to 95½ to 96 for money. Exchequer Bills also receded to 13 17 premium. A slightly improved tone has been, however, perceptible since, but the amount of business transacted has been very limited, the greater portion of the speculators, both within and out of the House, being absent, in pursuit of the various prices giving the closing values of the various years. The following list of prices gives the closing values of the various English Securities:—Bank Stock, 210; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 96½; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 96; Three per Cent. Annuities, 1726, 95½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98½; Long Annuities to expire Jan., 1860, 10 7-16; Consols for Account, 96½; Exchequer Bills, 15.

The Foreign Market, at the commencement of the week, was marked by some extensive fluctuations. Portuguese Stock receded nearly eight per cent., from an intimation that the Portuguese Government proposed to impose a description of Income-tax on the Foreign Debt, amounting to about 20 per cent. upon the dividends. The unjustness of this measure is only exceeded by the coolness with





On Friday evening, at seven o'clock, the *Victoria and Albert*, followed by the *Fairy*, next the *Garland*, and in the rear the *Black Eagle*, entered Falmouth amidst the shouts of some thousands of persons, who had taken their station on the hills at the entrance of the harbour, and of those who were fortunate enough to be on the half-hour train that ensued from the steamers being first despatched, to get in boats, and arrive at the roadstead, a steamer, full of ladies, who gave their



## H E R M A J E S T Y ' S C R U I S E .

bute of homage, and went round the *Victoria and Albert* after the squadron had brought to. Her Majesty and Prince Albert stood abait the wheel of the yacht until the vessel had entered the port, and the Royal salutes from Pendennis Castle and the *Crane* packet had ceased, when they retired from observation. At nine o'clock her Majesty walked for a few minutes with Prince Albert on the deck of the yacht, observing the illuminations and fireworks, both on the shore and afloat, exhibited in honour of her Majesty's visit. Her Majesty was on deck for a few moments only, at seven o'clock, and shortly after Prince Albert and two of the Royal children presented themselves to receive the cheers of the thousands of persons around the yacht.

On Saturday morning, her Majesty with Prince Albert left the *Victoria and Albert* for the *Fairy*, in which they went round the beautiful St. Michael's Mount. The Queen returned to the *Victoria and Albert*, but Prince Albert went on shore at the new quay erecting at Penzance, and was received by Mr. Mathews, who took the Prince to the smelting works of Mr. Bolitho, then to the Geological Rooms, and thence to the Esplanade, when he returned on board, which occupied two hours, the Prince having landed at four p.m. Richard Taylor, Esq., and Lord Palmerston accompanied the Prince in his tour.

An odd little circumstance took place on board the *Victoria and Albert*, on the books of which the Duke of Cornwall is entered as a midshipman. The Prince's outfit was not of an extravagant character; it consisted of only one white duck jacket and trousers, and one blue suit, the former soiled by the youngster's pranks on deck. He was bound to appear neat and trim to muster on the Sunday morning, and this he was enabled to do by the good nature of the captain of the foretop, who washed the white jacket and trousers on Saturday night, and dried them by the fire, and for



HER MAJESTY'S YACHT OFF ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

want of a mangling apparatus or an ironing-box sat on them to get them smooth, giving them all the appearance of a first-rate man-of-war's wash. Lord Fitzclarence, on Sunday morning, when all hands were called to muster, noticed the cleanly appearance of the attire, and, on inquiry, learned this little circumstance, which, on being repeated to her Majesty, was the subject of much amusement to the Queen and Prince Albert.

The steam squadron remained until Sunday at Mount's Bay. The Queen privately landed and walked over St. Michael's Mount. It appears, from some reason or other, the trip to Scilly was abandoned.

In the afternoon the squadron got under way, and returned to Falmouth, as previously arranged, and it is said that *en voyage* the Queen, Prince, and two children, accompanied by Mr. Taylor, of the Duchy Office, landed on the beach at Kynance Cove, a locality near the Lizard, much celebrated in Cornish history for its local features and romantic attraction, and remained there for some time picking up shells and other natural curiosities. At half-past six on Sunday evening, the yachts again entered the harbour of Falmouth, under the repetition of salutes, and anchored in Carrick Roads, the *Garland* returning from Scilly a few hours subsequently.

Early on Monday morning all was increased bustle, and as early as six a.m. the town began to be thronged with visitors from all parts of the county. Soon after eight his Royal Highness Prince Albert entered the state barge, in the bow of which his banner was immediately hoisted; a Royal salute was then fired by the *Crane* brig, and at half-past eight, amidst the hearty welcome of the assembled thousands afloat and on shore, he landed at Greenbank Quay, and, accompanied by the Hon. Colonel Anson, Sir James Clark, and Mr. Richard Taylor, drove off in one of the Royal carriages, which was previously disembarked from



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LANDING AT PENZANCE.

the *Black Eagle*. The Mayor, Lieutenant M'Coy, commanding the detachment of the 55th Regiment at Pendennis, Commander Dick, and Lieutenant Pooley, of the Coast Guard, and Lieutenant M'Dougal, of the staff, received the Prince on his stepping on shore, and conducted him over a footway of carpeting previously laid down, to the carriage. The scene at this moment was most enlivening, and the Prince, evidently much pleased, was cheered out of the town.

The Mayor and Corporation of Penryn proceeded on board the yacht at eight o'clock in the morning, and were admitted to the presence of the Queen and Prince Albert, when they presented an Address of Congratulation, which was very graciously received.

His Royal Highness returned at about three o'clock, having visited the United Mines, Polberrow Mines, and Truro, at all which places he was most enthusiastically received, though, of course, the particulars cannot yet have generally transpired. At the United, it is reported, full 3000 miners were assembled to greet him. The Mayor and Council of Falmouth, according to arrangement, proceeded, in carriages decorated with flowers, to Penryn, a little after one o'clock, and on the Prince reaching the bridge at that part of the united borough, formed into line and due order, and preceded his Royal Highness into and through the entire town of Falmouth to the pier, the whole street-way being tastefully decorated with flags and arches of flowers and evergreens. On reaching the descent leading to the pier-head, the Mayor, Town-Clerk, and Council left their vehicles, and received the Prince on his alighting, escorting him on a covered way of carpeting of more than 300 feet to the steps, where he embarked under the deafening shouts of assembled thousands on the land and water. A guard of honour of the 55th Regiment, under Lieut. M'Coy (supported by Lieut. Bouse and M'Dougal), saluted the Prince *en passant* to the barge, and he was speedily wafted to the yacht, amidst a

fleet of sailing and rowing boats of all sizes and descriptions. About an hour after the Prince returned on board, her Majesty quitted the *Victoria and Albert*, and proceeded to the *Fairy*, which immediately got up her steam. Sir James Clarke, on re-embarking, communicated to the Mayor that the Prince was very much pleased with the demonstration and reception he had experienced, and especially at so brief a notification.

There is no doubt but both the Queen and Prince have been much gratified with the visit to the duchy generally; and it is confidently rumoured they have declared their intention to make an annual visit to Cornwall.

## THE RETURN TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Soon after nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, with the Royal standard flying, and accompanied by the *Fairy*, *Black Eagle*, and *Garland* steamers, was observed standing round Egypt Point, West Cowes; and, immediately after, the batteries at Cowes Castle and Fort Monkton fired Royal salutes, and the vessels of the Yacht Club began to decorate with flags. At nine o'clock the *Victoria and Albert* anchored off Trinity Wharf, and the Royal barge being hoisted out Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence had the honour to steer her Majesty, Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and Prince of Wales, with some of the Royal suite, to the shore, and her Majesty's carriages being in readiness, the Queen and the Royal party stepped in, and were driven immediately to Osborne House. The squadron then dispersed; the *Victoria and Albert* anchored in Cowes roads, the *Black Eagle* came into Portsmouth harbour for eighty tons of coals, the *Garland* proceeded to Southampton with the Royal equipages, and the *Fairy* to Ryde, with Lord Palmerston, whom she landed at that place, and afterwards came into harbour.



THE ROYAL YACHT PASSING THE LONGSHIPS' LIGHTHOUSE, LANDS-END.